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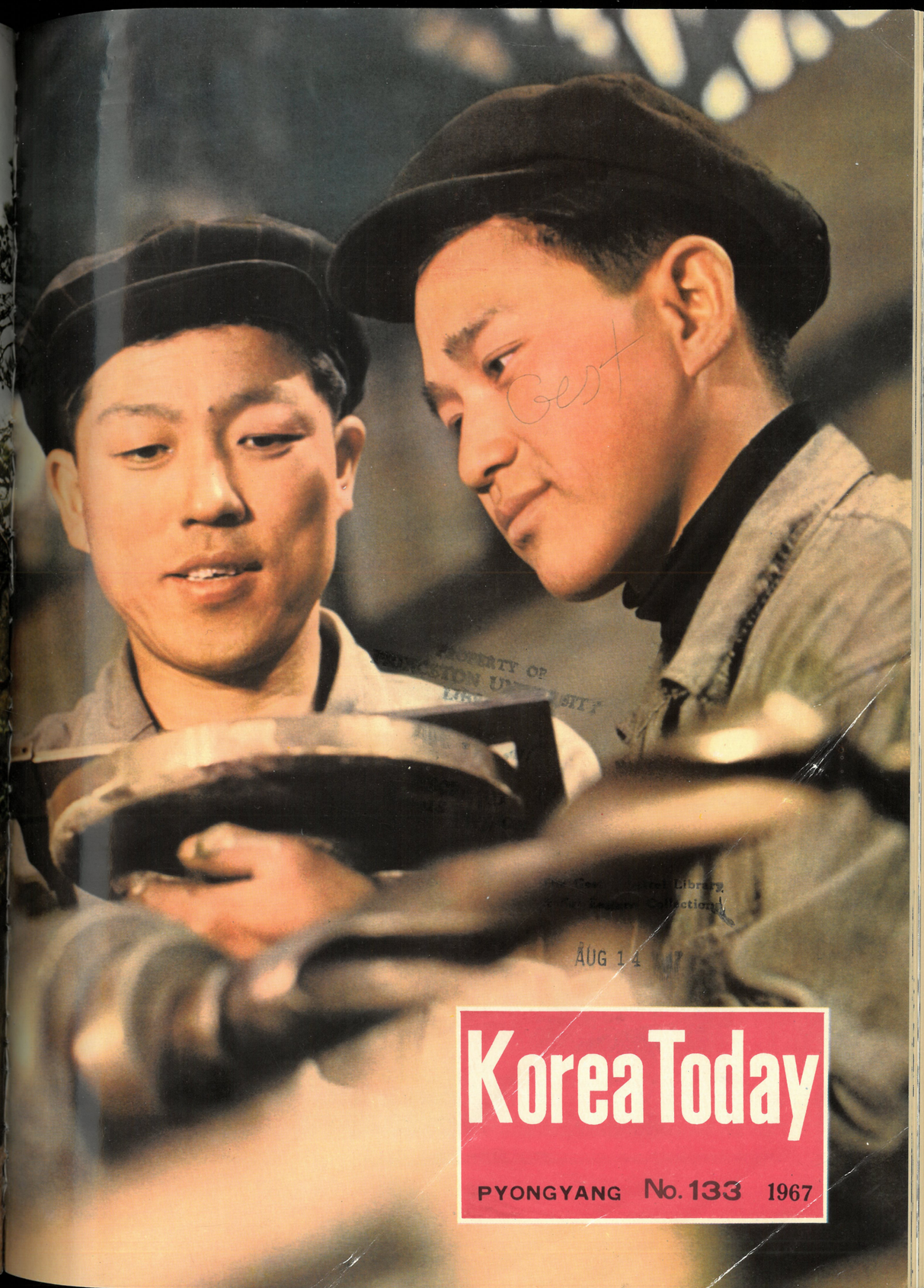

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Korea Today

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Pyongyang

FRONT COVER: Greatly inspired by the congratulatory message and banner from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet, the workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory have been registering good results in production of electric locomotives since the beginning of the year. They are turning out various kinds of simple-purpose tools by using rationally manpower, equipment and materials on hand in step with the nationwide movement for multiplying simple-purpose tools.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

BACK COVER: Rafting in the upper reaches of the Daidong River

Photo by Moon Sung Baik

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KOREA'S UNIFICATION

The question of Korea's unification is the supreme national task of the Korean people, the solution of which permits no delay.

U.S. occupation of South Korea and the division of Korea, a homogeneous nation with a history of thousands of years, have hampered the country's progress as a whole and brought untold hardships to the people.

For the past twenty-two years all contacts including economic and cultural between North and South have been ceased; there has been even no mail service. South Korea under U.S. colonial rule has been reduced to a dark land where poverty reigns and the people have no rights.

Since the first days of their landings in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have all along pursued the insidious aim of turning South Korea into their colony and using it as a stepping-stone for their aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia. To this end, they are trying to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea and to worsen the climate in Korea. It goes without saying that all this threatens security and peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made, and is making, all possible efforts in good faith for the country's unification, the earnest wish of the people both in North and South, and to make a contribution to world peace.

It has been the consistent stand of the Korean people that the unification issue, an internal question of the nation, should be solved on the principle that the unification should be brought about by the Korean people tolerating no outside interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means.

What has been stated calls for, first of all, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. It is self-evident that so long as the territory is under foreign occupation, national sovereignty and freedom of expression of the popular masses cannot be secured.

Therefore, the D.P.R.K. Government has proposed time and again that unification should be realized by setting up a unified central government through democratic and free North-South general elections after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of Korea.

There are no foreign troops, none at all, in North Korea today.

Free, democratic North-South general elections demand the withdrawal of foreign troops, and, also, complete freedom of political activity for political parties, organizations and the masses of the people, and freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration everywhere, both in North and South Korea.

But in South Korea under U.S. colonial rule, the people have no rights at all. Washington controls all domains of South Korea, military, political, economic, and cultural; it tyrannizes over the population. It is doing everything to hinder Korea's unification by presenting what it calls "Korean issue" to the United Nations.

The U.S. government is saying: Divided Korea is better than a united one; a unified independent, democratic Korea would be a grave menace to the interests of the U.S.! This testifies to the fact that the U.S. is the very one that stands in the way of Korea's unification.

U.S. policy of aggression and war requires divided Korea and Washington is egging on its South Korean puppets to do everything to remove all possibilities for the unification of Korea.

Faithful to the divide-and-rule policy of Washington, the successive puppet regimes of Seoul have opposed from the beginning the proposals of the D.P.R.K. Government. They even flatly rejected the proposals for transitional measures made by the D.P.R.K. Government. It proposed a series of such measures in the light of the prevailing situation, that is, unification will not come in the immediate future, and, consequently, steps are necessary, even before unification, to ease the people's sufferings from the national split, to renew the severed national ties between North and South, and to lay the groundwork for unification. The South Korean regimes have turned a deaf ear to the North-South Confederation that our Government put forward—the Confederation foresees establishing economic, cultural, and social contacts and co-operation between the two parts of the country, while retaining for the time being the existing political systems in North and South.

The D.P.R.K. Government also proposed North-South economic and cultural interchanges leaving aside the political questions if the South Korean authorities are not in a position to accept the Confederation plan; and it asked the reduction of armed forces of North and South to the minimum and an agreement pledging not to use force against each other so as to ease the tension in Korea and promote understanding between the two parts of the country. They rejected all these plans. Still worse. They are dead set against mail exchange between the parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, separated in North and South.

Washington and its puppet regime in Seoul are not only opposed to the country's unification but suppress and persecute the South Korean people who demand unification.

They arrest, imprison, and murder those who stand for unification without foreign interference; they disband the political parties and social organizations to which those people belong. The Pak Jung Hi regime severely punished even those politicians who demanded North-South mail exchange and travel branding them as "traitors."

If the Seoul puppets ever talk about unification, they mean "unification through U.N.-supervised elections." This is, in the final analysis, to invite outside forces to meddle in the internal affairs of our nation and to extend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea under the U.N. emblem to North Korea. It is beyond the competence of the United Nations to interfere in the question of Korea's unification. Furthermore, the U.N. has been used as an instrument of aggression on Korea by the Washington government.

The Pak Jung Hi clique hanging on to U.S. imperialism has adhered faithfully to "U.N.-supervised elections" so as to put South Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors and perpetuate the division of the country. Pak Jung Hi is calmly saying: "The unification issue is something that we have to deal with for generations as though we were going through a 100-year war... North-South intercourse and contact is uninteresting and impossible!"

The U.S. ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their puppets, are working for a permanent division of Korea. To this end, they demand permanent U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Under the manipulation of Washington, the Seoul puppet regime and the reactionary Japanese government concluded the criminal "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" to pave the way for Japanese monopolies to penetrate into South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are dragging a large number of South Korean puppet troops into their dirty war in South Vietnam while shipping new types of weapons and other combat materials into South Korea to reinforce the armed forces. Then war games and provocations against North Korea are constantly staged to worsen the tension.

All this shows that U.S. occupation of South Korea and its military, colonial enslavement policy hinder Korea's unification. Therefore, to drive the U.S. aggressive army out of South Korea and to put an end to U.S. colonial rule is a prerequisite for unification.

Pak Jung Hi and his cohorts, faithful dogs of both U.S. and Japanese imperialism, are a guide and a stepping-stone for alien aggressive forces. As long as the traitors are allowed to remain, outside interference cannot be stopped. Nor the country's unification by the Korean people would be possible.

Even South Korean publications demand braving the censor: "The country has not been unified as the South Korean authorities rely heavily upon outside forces and, therefore, the people must work for the cause of unification."

It has been the stand of the D.P.R.K. Government on unification that all the patriotic forces of North and South should put up a resolute struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their running-dogs to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and unify the country. The D.P.R.K. Government will always negotiate and join hands with all political parties, organizations, and individuals that aspire after the country's unification without interference from outside and value the interests of the nation, irrespective of their political views, ideologies, religious faiths, and past records. It will make, as in the past, every effort for the country's unification by the Koreans in the interests of the nation and the people. It is prepared to discuss all unification proposals of anyone so long as they are based on the principle of unifying the country by the Koreans, rejecting the outside forces, and to strive to find common points therein.

As for the present South Korean authorities, they betray the nation and owe their existence to the support of foreign forces; they are traitors and must be ousted.

However, the D.P.R.K. Government which regards unification as the supreme task of the nation may hold parley with the Seoul authorities, too, in a neutral country or at any other place agreed upon, if they take an independent stand even today to value the interests of the nation, abandoning their traitorous policy of relying upon outside forces. For this, they should first demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive army, stop the criminal troop dispatch to Vietnam, and recall all the troops already sent there, abrogate the traitorous "Seoul-Tokyo treaty," set free all the political prisoners and patriots who have been arrested because they are for the country's unification, put an end to fascist suppression, and ensure democratic freedoms in all phases of social and political life—freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, and demonstration—so that everybody can freely discuss about the unification of the country.

This is the unanimous wish of the entire Korean people. Korea is still divided. Only the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are responsible for it.

The earnest wish of the Korean people for unifying the country with no outside interference will be realized without fail.

Uninterrupted Advance

TODAY a new upsurge is sweeping the whole nation. The working people are displaying the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness in their endeavours to implement the tasks the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 5-12, 1966) charted.

The Conference, scientifically analysing the internal and external situations, called upon the entire working people to further accelerate socialist construction, to step up defence build-up in parallel with economic construction for speeding the country's unification, the earnest wish of the nation, and to improve the people's life.

The congratulatory messages and banners sent by the Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet to the factories and enterprises that set examples in overfulfilling the past year's assignments, encouraged the entire working people boundlessly.

The Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works that surpassed its quotas last year was the first to win the honour. Now all the steel makers of the plant are resolved to score fresh successes; moreover, they appealed to the country for a still bigger revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, and proposed a socialist emulation drive to all factories and enterprises in the field. The same is the case with all other factories and enterprises that received the congratulatory messages and banners.

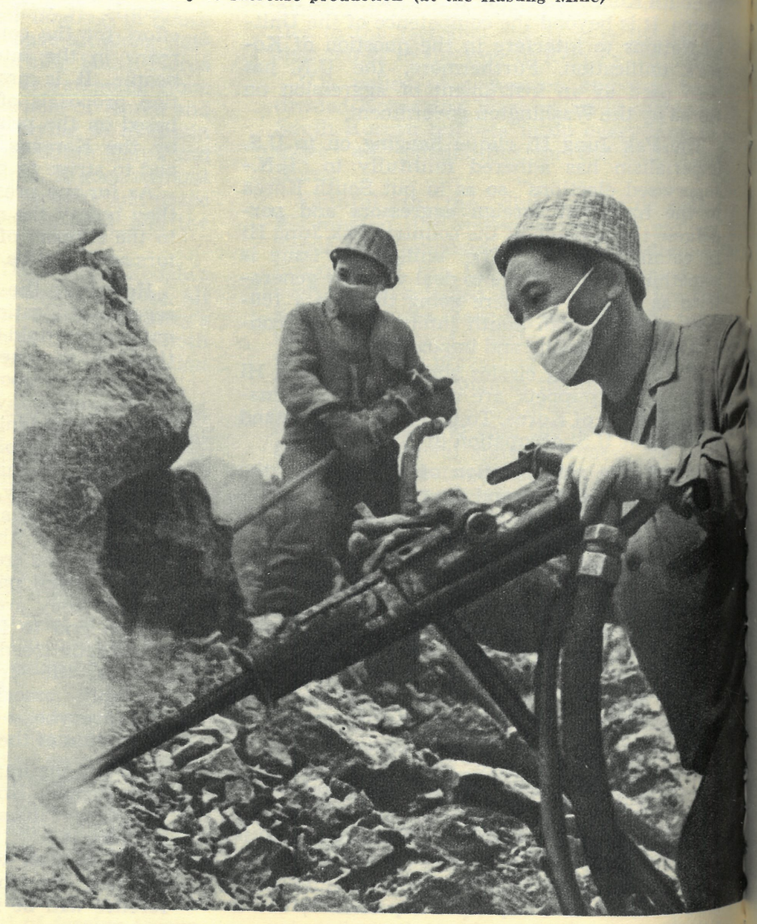
The emulation campaign is developing on a nation-wide scale and new attainments are being registered in production.

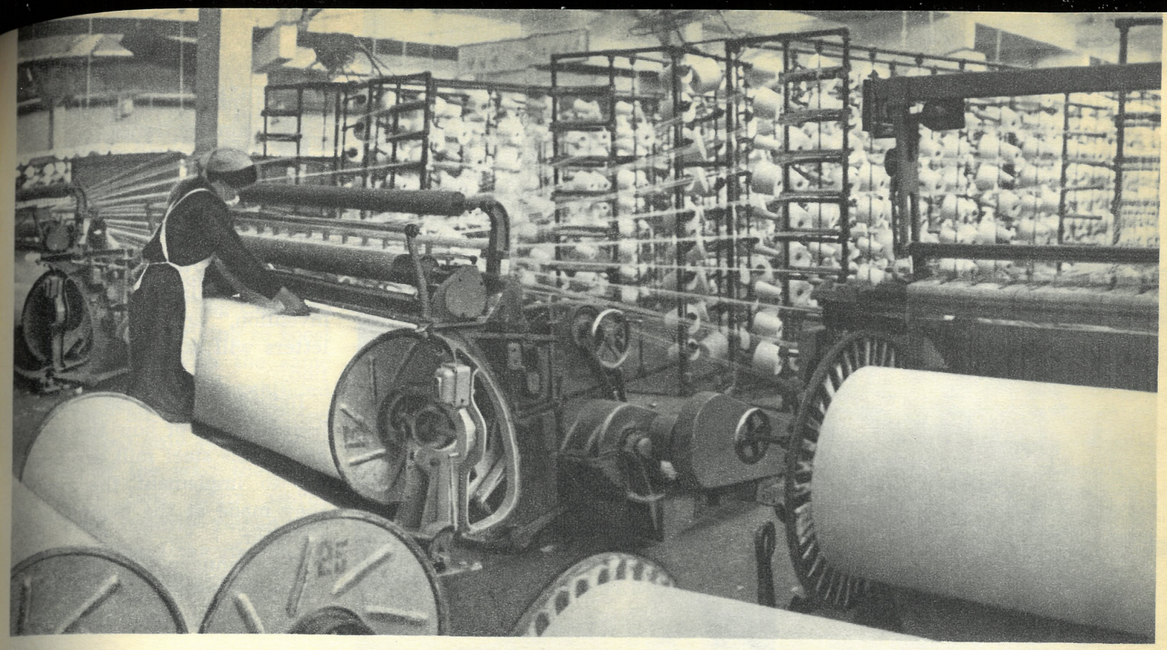
The smelters of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works have introduced a scientific smelting method, thereby increasing remarkably the pig-iron output compared with last year.

In the meantime in Pyongyang the workers and technicians of the Electric Locomotive Factory are resolved to finish this year's assignments by the end of November; now they are showing a 50 per cent increase in turning out parts. Then the Kiyang Tractor Factory is to fulfil the seven-year plan by mobilizing all the latent potentials and using the existing equipment more effectively. The entire staff pledged that they would make more tractors above their quotas.

All other factories are also doing better in carrying out their assignments.

More ores to the iron works! The miners are working devotedly to increase production (at the Hasung Mine)





Putting heart and soul into their work (at the Koosung Textile Mill)

The new revolutionary upsurge is the very expression of the Korean people's resolution to push ahead uninterruptedly with the Chullima drive for prosperity and happiness of the nation. At the same time, it reflects the earnest wish of the nation—to drive out the U.S. aggressors from the southern part of the land and to unify the country.

The entire people realize that unification must be attained in their generation and that it cannot be turned over to the next generation unsolved; their hearts are with the South Korean revolution and unification.

The revolutionary enthusiasm flaming now everywhere underlies the high political awakening and militancy of the working people who will adhere to the principle of independency, which the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung have set forth, in the spirit of self-reliance, never wavering, whatever complicated situations they may be in.

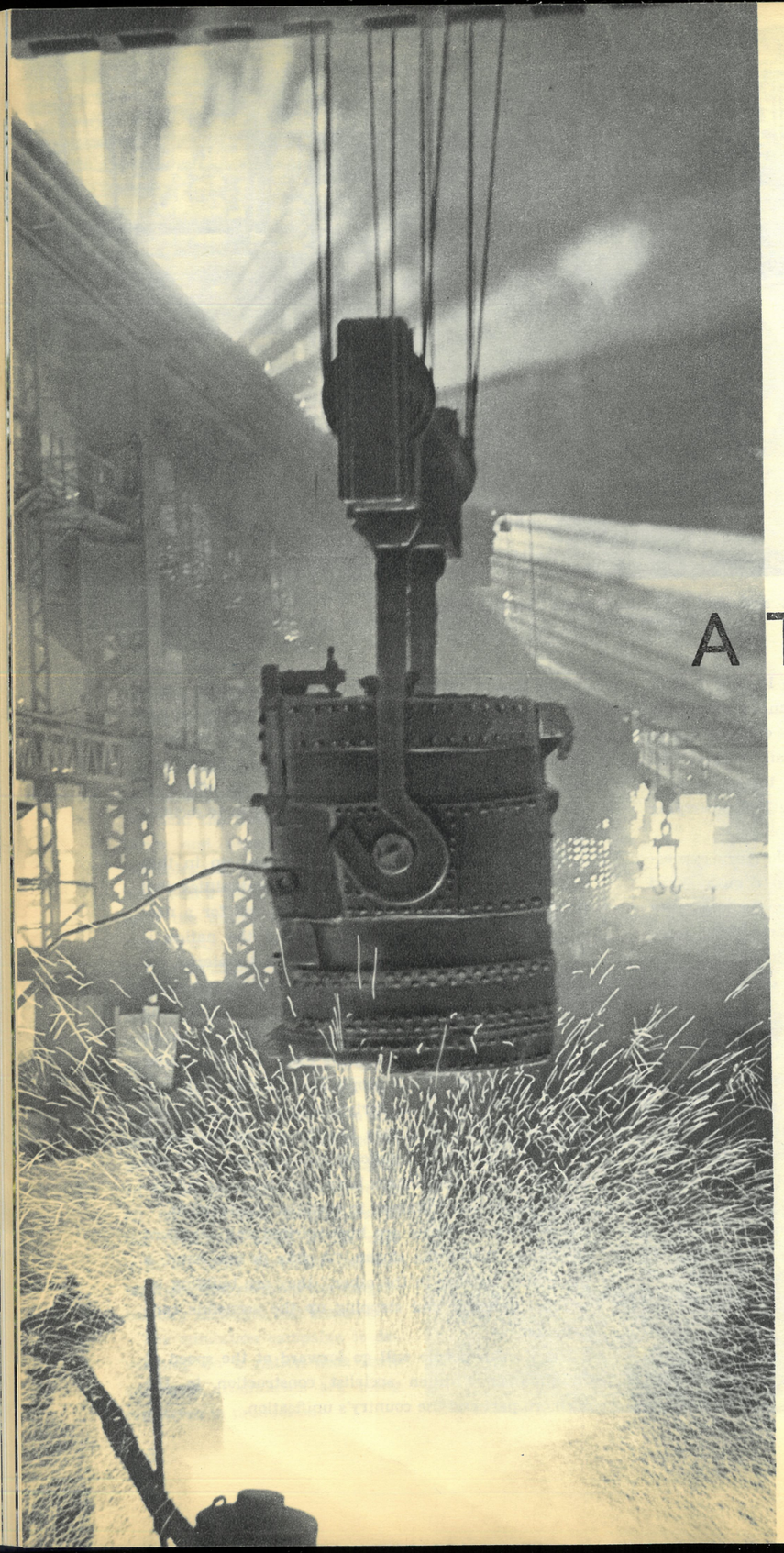
The Korean people went through the severe ordeals of the Korean war (1950-1953) against U.S. armed invasion and built up the foundations of an independent national economy in the land of heaps of ashes when the war ended.

One should recall the situation the country faced ten years ago in 1957. The picture was complicated and the enemies were desperate in their attempt to arrest the advance of the nation. But the people firmly rallied around the Party, concentrated all their efforts on socialist construction and initiated the historic socialist upsurge, the Chullima Movement.

And today the whole nation has risen up in that spirit; the people are ready for all eventualities that the U.S. imperialists may bring about and for a new upsurge in socialist construction. And the nation is armed with every condition, spiritual and material, for it. First of all, they are led by the seasoned and steeled Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung whose lines and policies have always proved to be correct. The political-ideological unity of the popular masses is invincible. The people are determined to support and implement the Party's lines and policies with their all. Then the country has the powerful foundations of an independent national economy; and hundreds of thousands of technicians have been trained, and experience has been attained in socialist construction.

Our working people are high-spirited and confident in victory. Under the slogan, "A rifle in one hand, a sickle and hammer in the other," they are building up national defences and stepping up the economic construction.

The Korean people will go forward at the speed of Chullima and hasten socialist construction in the northern part and the country's unification.



A THRIVING STEEL CENTRE

AS one goes through the main entrance of the Kangsun Steel Works, a country's important steel centre, one will notice a host of bulletin boards. "The heat time cut again," "Another innovation at the blooming shop," "A new invention," and others in bold letters will attract one's attention.

Indeed, all these bulletin boards speak of how the smelters of this steel mill are working to implement the resolve they made at the beginning of the year.

On January 25, 1967, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the Cabinet sent a congratulatory message and banner to the steel mill on its overfulfilment of the 1966 production assignments in all indices, wishing the entire staff greater successes this year in their endeavours to carry through the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Boundlessly encouraged by the good wishes of the Party and Government, the whole steel works is determined to bring about a new upsurge and turn out more steel for the country's economic construction and defence. The workers, technicians, and clerks responded vigorously to the call of the steel workers of the Hwanghai Iron and Steel Works for a socialist emulation drive. Since then the whole steel works has been animated more than ever.

The smelters of the Chullima Steel Shop are striving to boost the production with the same spirit that they had exhibited when they let the first molten iron flow out only 40 days after the end of the war; they still remember how their works had been utterly ruined but they did display the stamina of the Korean working class.

The smelters of electric furnace No. 3 just before steel flows out

Now the oxygen blowing and other advanced methods have been adopted all the way, and the heat time is shortened considerably. And this means more steel. The steel shop has shortened the smelting hour by over twenty minutes on an average compared with last year, and all the furnaces including Nos. 3, 6, and 7 are doing every day over and above their daily quotas.

The story is the same with the blooming shop. The technical innovation made the Choi Sang Yoon workteam surpass their quotas every month. Moreover, they have challenged all the workteams to an emulation drive for bigger production. Their record is still improving.

The enthusiasm and devotion of the entire steel mill was displayed when the rolling equipment went through a repair some time ago. At the beginning, they figured at least sixteen hours would be needed for the repair, but they did it only in five and a half hours! In short, they got hundreds of tons more of sheet steel.

All the workers and workteams are registering good results.

Then the technical innovation is sweeping the whole steel works. The technicians and the workers are working in a body to introduce hundreds of technical innovation proposals into production. And the work processes are improving.

In this way, the entire staff of the Kangsun Steel Works as in all other works in the country, rallied rock-firm around the Party are doing faithfully their all to raise the production.

Sparkles keep rising in the casting place

Steel products go to construction sites every day

THUS THE KOREAN WAR WAS STARTED

JANG SUK HOON

THE three-year Korean war (1950-1953) is one of the severest wars in the annals of human history. The Korean people who took up arms for freedom and independence of the country fought against the U.S. aggressors and emerged victorious in the war.

Then how did the war come about?

On August 15, 1945, the world remembers, the Japanese Empire surrendered and the Korean people were freed from the Japanese colonial rule which had chained them so long. With Japanese surrender, Washington stationed its army in the territory of Korea, south of the 38th parallel, ostensibly to disarm the Japanese army. But they established a military government. Then in May 1948 separate elections were held to set up a puppet regime. It was the intention of Washington to divide Korea and put the southern part of the country under its colonial rule and make it a colony and a military base.

U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets are plotting to launch the war against North Korea—the war started in June 1950

All this was a part of Washington's plan for occupation of whole Korea and conquest of the Asiatic Continent.

Already in March 1946 the *Saturday Evening Post* revealed that the U.S. General Staff, regarding Korea as a U.S. frontier, planned to use it as a strategical base against the Soviet Union. Then the U.S. journal *Time* in its May 19, 1947 issue stated that the U.S. considered Korea occupying a dominant position in eastern Asia. Such was how the Pentagon had viewed Korea in its aggressive designs.

As soon as it occupied South Korea Washington frenziedly built military bases in various corners of the land, particularly in the areas along the 38th parallel. Then it set up a puppet army.

In the summer of 1947, Lieutenant-General Wedemeyer who had been to South Korea as a special envoy of the U.S. President submitted a secret report to his government. He stressed in his report that in order to secure the strategic advantage in Korea, the U.S. government must take concrete steps, and that the emergence of a united independent democratic Korea should not be allowed, because such a Korea would be inimical to the interests of the U.S. To this end, the report went on, the U.S. military occupation of South Korea must be continued and occupation of the whole of Korea be realized in the future. And it is urgently needed, he stressed, that a security force and a coast guard must be organized, equipped with U.S. arms and trained by American officers.

Acting on Wedemeyer's recommendations the Washington government offered a big military aid to South Korea, and transferred weapons, warships, planes, and other combat materials. In 1948 the security force was reorganized into a regular army, and the naval and air forces were newly established, too. By June 1949 South Korea's military strength embraced 8 divisions with 100,000 men.

Then came the May 1948 fraudulent elections Washington conducted by usurping the name of the U.N. to install Syngman Rhee as the head of a puppet regime. It was with this puppet regime that the United States concluded in August 1948 the South Korea-U.S. military agreement which provided for the indefinite stationing of the U.S. military force in South Korea. In the spring of 1949 it was agreed that the American military advisory group in South Korea would train the South Korean army, while all naval bases in South Korea were put at the disposal of the U.S. Pacific fleet. Washington also bade Syngman Rhee make much noise about "march north" and ensure a "secure rear." Along with these steps, war provocations were perpetrated on the 38th parallel against North Korea almost every day under the command of the U.S. military advisory group.

According to the original plan of the U.S. government it was to launch the war in July or August 1949. Kim Hyo Suk, former minister for home affairs of the puppet South Korean regime, later revealed: "Roberts, head of the U.S. military advisory group, summoned Minister Kwon Seung Ryul of Justice and me to the U.S. embassy in South Korea... He said that they had the plan to hit North Korea in July or August. So it was very important to carry on rigidly the state security law so as to arrest and crush the forces and members of the Workers' Party of Korea that were against the government."

But their plan did not come through due to mainly two factors: the instability of the internal situation and the unfavourable international developments. Now a new date was set for launching the war. June 1950!

When 1950 rolled on, they completed their war preparations. In January 1950 Royal, U.S. Secretary of Army, made an inspection trip of the areas along the 38th parallel, and Sebald, foreign affairs adviser to MacArthur, flew into Seoul, who assured Syngman Rhee that when the northern expedition started the U.S. fleet and air force stationed in Japan would participate in the fighting on the side of South Korea. Soon after the agreement on mutual defence and aid was reached between Seoul and Washington and the puppet army was placed under the MacArthur Headquarters.

In February 1950 Syngman Rhee was called to the U.S. Army Far East Command in Tokyo where he was given the 11-point instructions from MacArthur on the armed attack on North Korea before July. (It was reported by U.P. on February 16, 1950, and was confirmed by the confession of Syngman Rhee's political adviser Moon Hak Bong later.) It should be recalled when MacArthur summoned Syngman Rhee to Tokyo, he said he wanted to take up the question of Tokyo-Seoul reconciliation with the latter.

The Seoul puppet clique faithfully abided by MacArthur's instructions. Its army was completely ready for the war under the command of Roberts by the end of February. Shin Sung Mo, the then South Korean Minister of Defence, stated:

"Our army has completed preparations to attack North Korea... and we are only waiting for the order from Washington."

On June 17, Dulles came to South Korea in the capacity of Truman's special envoy. He, accompanied by the U.S. military advisory group and high-ranking officers of the puppet army, was in the region along the 38th parallel and finally approved the plan of operations for "march north" in a trench.

Upon his return to Seoul, Dulles issued orders that war should be started on June 25, and stated that the U.S. was ready to give necessary material and moral aid to South Korea in the fight against communism.

He also instructed Syngman Rhee as follows: "... Start action against the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the North has invaded the South first... If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, because during this period the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized." (The August 1953 issue of the Japanese magazine *Kaizo*)

Prior to his return to Washington, Dulles met MacArthur in Tokyo on June 22 to make the final checkup as to the designated date, June 25. Then Dulles in Tokyo stated that the U.S. would take positive actions in the Far East.

On June 24 (Saturday) all leaves for officers and men of the South Korean army were cancelled and they were ordered to remain in the barracks. This was followed by an order of "alert."

The same Japanese magazine *Kaizo* wrote as a South Korean captain, a staff officer of the South Korean 17th regiment, having confessed:

"...Though June 24 was Saturday leaves for all officers were cancelled and we were instructed to wait for further orders. In the course of the evening the infantry had a secret order to start hostilities along the entire 38th parallel region against North Korea at dawn."

At dawn on June 25, 1950, under the command of the U.S. military advisory group the Syngman Rhee army jumped over the 38th parallel and started a general offensive. The enemy calculated that their "blitzkrieg" would conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a stroke.

But the enemy's surprise attack encountered with the stubborn resistance. As soon as the Korean People's Army started hitting back, the enemy began to roll back. Now Washington began to partake in the war officially with its armed forces. The U.S. air force and navy appeared in the war. Only then it forced the U.N. to adopt unlawfully resolutions "authorizing" U.S. intervention in the war.

But nothing—no fortifications, no U.S. bombings—could block the counter-offensive of the People's Army. Three days later Seoul, the capital of South Korea, was liberated.

The panic-stricken Pentagon sent more planes and warships into the war, and early in July many infantry units came to Korea. Then Washington dragged armies of its satellite countries into the war.

As the U.S. threw in more men and more war materials U.S. aggression became more savage, and the war became more intense.

JO HYUN KOO

Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

THE AUTHOR TOOK PART IN COUNTLESS BATTLES DURING THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF LIBERATION (JUNE 1950-JULY 1953) AND RENDERED DISTINGUISHED SERVICES. HERE WE INTRODUCE ONE OF HIS BATTLE STORIES.

July 5, 1950. It was a sultry day.

Our Guard Infantry Regiment No. 18 was headed for Osan near Seoul in South Korea, giving a hot chase to the enemy.

We had covered some 40 kilometres through the night, but no one did feel tired. Everybody knew that our southward march was for liberating our brothers and sisters in South Korea who had been groaning at the hands of the Yankees.

My squad was not far from Osan, when we were ordered to conduct a reconnoitering patrol. Just before reaching the town, a flat land opened before us.

Suddenly bullets hissed by our heads. We threw ourselves to the ground and gazed out across the field. The enemy were firing from the waist of Height 112, some distance further ahead.

Later we found out but it was a battalion of the 19th Regiment, U.S. 24th Division. They were hurriedly sent to stop our southward advance when they had learned of the crushing rout the puppet Syngman Rhee army had suffered.

To reach the hill we had to cross the plain, on which the enemy were showering bullets. Things did not look too good, but we had to get there!

Whenever we encountered with difficulties, we thought first how hard it must have been for the guerillas who had fought against the Japanese imperialists, and the thoughts always encouraged us.

At that time, too, we recalled the guerillas.

"The revolutionary fighters did not shrink from any hardship and fought with the enemy to the end."

Now we were ready and started to move to cut across the open land.

Next moment I was dashing forward.

Utilizing paddy ridges for the shelter, we moved ahead in shifts. Bullets swished. But we made it, we crossed the field and ran towards the hill. When we reached the foot of the hill, the enemy's fire became more intense. When I found out the enemy were American soldiers I felt my blood boiling with rage.

"Get everyone of the Yankees!"

Resolved to repay the enemy hundred and thousand times, we concentrated fire on them. In the meantime our company deployed.

I crawled up the hill toward an enemy gun position which was furiously spitting fire to stop our company.

Under the cover of my deputy squad leader Kim Yong Nam, I succeeded in reaching the enemy's gun position.

Losing no time I threw a handgrenade, there was a deafening explosion. A Yankee fell and another ran away. But the former staggered to his feet to level his gun at me. In a moment I was ready for a hand-to-hand fight and let my bayonet go through his chest. Then I noticed a Yankee flee, I felled him, too.

We mowed down all the Yankees who had been entrenched on the waist of the hill. But the enemy on the ridge were desperate.

"I have to knock them off too. But if I go up from the front they would give it to me..."

I decided to go up from behind. Luckily there were many short pine trees to provide me with a good shelter and they could not locate me. Before long I was behind the enemy men and threw four handgrenades at them in succession. Some fell with deadful shrieks and some showed their heels.

I plunged into their trench. I was alone. Other men were fighting the Yankees in some other spots. But in a few seconds I knocked down everyone of the Yankees on the crest.

I said to myself: "You are the very devils that have attempted to swallow Korea for some hundred years. You have occupied South Korea to rob and kill our people. Now you want North Korea, too. Try and see. I won't let anyone of you go alive."

I looked around but there were only dead bodies. But some way down on the slope I saw a Yankee officer and a man directing the bombardment. Hurriedly I ran down the slope. When the enemy officer looked back, I plunged my bayonet into his back. Another Yankee soldier cried out "Ah!" seized with panic. In a twinkling my gun butt hit him on the face. Then two men who had been lying on the ground leaped to their feet and closed in upon me from both sides. I pushed aside the thrusting bayonet of an enemy and stabbed his breast. But luck would have it, my bayonet landed too deeply and it would not come out. The other enemy turned furiously on me with his rifle pointed at me. Like a shot I jerked his rifle with my left hand so violently that he lost his balance. Gathering all my strength, I pulled my bayonet out of the dead man and placed it into the attacker's side.

In the meanwhile my deputy squad leader and other men hurried up to the scene to mow down the Yankees. Even young Kim Ik Hyun who had never been in such a close combat, played his part well with a lion-like fury.

"Men, don't let any of the blessed devils go alive!"

We bayoneted the enemy soldiers who were in utter confusion. Thus, we annihilated every American soldier on the ridge.

But the battle did not end yet. The enemy on a higher position, their strength seemed to be a platoon, kept firing at us. We had to wipe out them too. I ordered my deputy squad leader and two other men to hit them from the flank, while I and the rest of my squad make a frontal attack. We crawled forward. Before long we were right before the enemy and baptized them with handgrenades. There were tremendous explosions. I and my men jumped into the enemy trench. Just then a stray bullet grazed my head to fell me unconscious.

After a while I came to myself and managed to raise my head to look around. Guns were popping all around me. A little way off, I noticed, three American devils were shooting.

To bayonet them I picked up my rifle, but alas! its breech was broken.

"Well, if I cannot do it with the gun, then I got to do it with my fist!" I told myself.

When I struggled to stand up, I felt something on the waist. Handgrenades! I had forgotten about them as I was wounded. A grenade from my hand flew in the air. All three Yankees joined their forefathers. Picking up an M 1, I went up. Then Kim Ik Hyun in an enemy foxhole kept firing at the on-coming Yankees.

Suddenly war cries were heard in the rear of the enemy. My deputy squad leader and two other men were closing in upon the enemy, who were now firing desperately. I could see my men lie flat to the ground. Then Kim Ik Hyun and I stormed the entrenched Yankees.

Like this, the hand-to-hand fight lasted scores of minutes. In the end Height 112 was in our hands.

Then we saw our tanks and infantry units coming up the pass to hasten the liberation of Osan.

In the battle we killed, wounded or captured over sixty Yankees, I bayoneted seventeen of them.

Our regiment wiped out almost an infantry and a 105-mm. gun battalions which had been sent to the area from the U.S. 24th Division. The battle was the prelude to the annihilation of the division which the bellicose generals of the Pentagon called "ever-victorious." Two weeks later the U.S. 24th Division was utterly crushed in the Taejon battle and its commander Dean was captured by the Korean People's Army.

The People of Uhrang

HUH HANG JONG

In the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953) the people in the rear, too, fought heroically for the freedom and independence of the country. Particularly, during the period of temporary retreat they with the army fought against the American aggressors who occupied their land. They fought so that the bitter past would not repeat itself—the bitter past of colonial slavery. The folk in Uhrang, too, thus fought heroically.

IN THE THICK OF BATTLE

Uhrang County in North Hamkyung Province is situated in the northeastern part of our country. The county facing the blue East Sea has been known for its agricultural produce and fishes from olden times. But to this peaceful village came U.S. troops in November 1950.

Fierce battles were fought in Uhrang.

The units of the People's Army in Uhrang after covering the retreating main force to the north successfully were defending the area. Hard battles raged, and more enemy were punished.

The people became furious when they saw the enemy in their village.

Soon everywhere the people organized themselves to aid our troops. And in the rain of enemy shells and bullets they carried ammunition for the People's Army soldiers.

The bloody war cut the supply routes—roads and bridges—many times every day. But nothing could stop the local people; they repaired the roads and bridges. They carried ammunition cases to the fighters on the hills on their backs; sometimes they made ten trips during the night.

The soldiers and the local people in a body fought against the enemy. And the devotion of the local people inspired the fighters boundlessly—whenever they saw the village folk bring ammunition they felt a fresh strength surging within themselves and knocked off more enemy men.

WITH DEVOTION

As days went by, the war became more savage. The village people had to bring the wounded on their way back from the firing position. They carried ammunition as ever but had to take care of the wounded men. Soon there were stretcher bearers.

Pak Boon Ok was in a stretcher bearer group. One day she was coming down the hill carrying a wounded soldier on a stretcher, when enemy planes appeared overhead. At this dangerous moment, she shielded the wounded soldier with her own body.

After a while, she raised her head. Greatly surprised was she to find blood on the chest of the soldier. The woman thought an enemy bullet hit him. Instantly she reached for her first-aid kit for bandages. But she fell on the soldier, with bandages in her hand. It was not he but she who was wounded seriously. Another woman rushed to her and helped her up. Boon Ok barely opening her eyes and handing over the bandage to her said: "Hurry, bandage him!" These were her last words.

Now more furious were the people of Uhrang, they were resolved to avenge her upon the enemy.

Many women carried the wounded soldiers on their backs from the hills to their homes and treated them with all care.

Kim Jeung Ryong was not a young man and could not make the trips to the hills because of sickness. But he took a People's Army soldier, who was wounded while he was out on a patrol, to his house and nursed him for 38 days. He treated the soldier applying various folk remedies until the young man was strong enough to rejoin his unit.

Carrying the ammunition and taking care of the wounded were not all what the peasants of this area did. They prepared the meals for the fighting People's Army soldiers. This was by no means less difficult than the others.

First of all, the harvest was not in on account of the enemy's coming. Some rice was cut just before the enemy came but the rice sheaves were still lying in the fields, and even those in were yet to be thrashed. Thrashing? How? The power broke down. There were hardly any tools left. The whole village was turned into a battle-field.

Such being the situation, the peasants had no alternative but to bring the sheaves into the rooms and thrash rice almost grain by grain with some available tools. The people felt they must have the grain for the fighters at all costs. They worked day and night.

It was impossible to make a fire in the daytime because of the enemy's air-raids. So they prepared grains by day and cooked rice and made cakes at night. In Jangyun, a small village of about eighty households, the people cooked 420 kilogrammes of rice in one single night and took it to the fighting men on the hills.

WITH THE SCOUTS

Now and then the People's Army units sent out scouts to locate the enemy's gun positions.

One time peasant Kim Doo Bum volunteered to go with them. He was born and grew up in this area, so he knew every part of this region like the palm of his own hand.

When they reached a peak near their destination, Doo Bum told the scouts to wait and went down to the place where the enemy were. The enemy's gun positions were by the highway. Disguised as a cannon-shell carrier, he walked along the road, squinting at the gun positions and keeping their places in mind.

He looked around all the gun positions and where the powder magazine was before turning back. But suddenly three enemy soldiers on patrol appeared before him and took him away with them. He walked some distance with them—two walked with him and the third one some steps behind. In a flash Kim Doo Bum hit the two soldiers and punched them on the face and started to run. Now the third man began to fire. But the peasant knew the mountain and hid himself easily. However, when he came to a spot, some distance from the peak where the People's Army scouts lay in ambush, he again encountered another batch of enemy soldiers, this time five of them. Instantly, it occurred to him that he should lure the enemy into the position where our men were and take them prisoner. When he came to the enemy men he "volunteered" to lead them to where the People's Army soldiers were in hiding. This pleased them and they readily followed him... Suddenly there was a challenge: "Hands up!" The People's Army scouts got them. Losing no time what the peasant found out was related to the headquarters.

Before long the enemy's gun positions were destroyed by the People's Army fire.

In this way, the people of Uhrang with the People's Army fought heroically against the enemy in the war.

The Torch of BOCHUNBO

A statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Bochunbo

THIS year the Korean people observe the 30th anniversary of the victorious Bochunbo battle that enkindled the flames of revolution in the hearts of the Korean people in the darkest days under Japanese colonial rule.

The Bochunbo battle which took place on June 4, 1937, was an event of great significance in the history of the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people. The campaign was waged by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Revolutionary Army advanced into the homeland breaking through the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese imperialists having occupied Korea in 1910 tightened their rule over Korea to suppress the ever intensifying struggle of the Korean people for independence and liberation.

When the thirties rolled on, Comrade Kim Il Sung, based on the cold analysis of the protracted national-liberation movement of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism, charted a new course, a course of armed struggle.

The new line was to correct shortcomings and limitedness inherent in the past struggle elevating the fight to the highest level—the armed struggle.

It was on April 25, 1932, the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the anti-Japanese guerillas with revolutionary workers and peasants and patriotic-minded youths. Indeed it was the first genuine patriotic armed force of the Korean people. Major guerilla bases were established in the wide areas across the Dooman River in the Korea-China border district.

From these guerilla bases—liberated areas—the anti-Japanese guerillas endeavoured to build up a solid mass base and strengthen and expand their ranks, waging numerous battles until 1935.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle became all the more vigorous, which emboldened the revolutionary struggles of the workers, peasants and other patriotic-minded people. And all this made the Japanese imperialists frantic; they were to leave no stone unturned to crush the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people, directing their spearhead of attack to the guerilla bases.

Under the circumstances, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army—the army reorganized from the guerillas—decided to abolish the bases and take active offensives.

In the summer of 1935 Comrade Kim Il Sung with the main forces of the Revolutionary Army fought many battles in various parts of northern Manchuria crushing the enemy. These battles demonstrated the might of the Revolutionary Army and exerted the revolutionary influence upon the people inspiring them to the anti-Japanese fight.

In the mid-thirties under the plan to launch a war against China (which actually broke out in July 1937), the Japanese imperialists tightened their hold over Korea to create a "secure rear." On the one hand, repeated "punitive operations" were staged against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that was fighting for the country's liberation and independence, and, on the other, the people's anti-Japanese struggle was ruthlessly suppressed. The Japanese rulers did everything in their attempt to erase the national spirit of the Korean people; they preached "Japan and Korea is one" and "Japan and Korea of the same ancestors."

To prepare for their long projected continental invasion the Japanese imperialists built and expanded munitions plants in the northern part of Korea and plundered material resources of the land.

All developments urgently demanded the over-all guidance to the revolutionary movement and the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of Korea be strengthened so as to bring about a new upsurge.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, reviewing the attainments and experience scored in the armed struggle in the first half of the thirties, formulated a strategic, tactical line with a view to expanding the united anti-Japanese national front movement, laying the foundations for a Communist Party, and advancing the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the Korea-China border areas to set up new bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed to form a permanent united anti-Japanese national front for the purpose of further developing the struggle against Japanese colonial rule throughout the country organizationally and systematically.

For the founding of a Communist Party he demanded that the core should be formed with those who had been tested and steeled in the armed struggle and in various worker and peasant struggles, that close contacts be maintained with the revolutionaries active in various parts, and that the mass base be expanded and consolidated among the wide masses of workers, peasants and other working people. At the same time, the work of preparing for founding the Party should go in close parallel with the united front movement.

By this time a number of competent revolutionaries had been brought up and a firm leading force organized; and, accordingly, main stress was put on making preparations for the founding of the Party throughout the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to advance into the Mt. Baikdoo area along the Amrok and Dooman Rivers and set up new guerilla bases there. It must be pointed out that this was a decisive step for further promoting the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement of the entire Korean people and for intensifying its guidance in an all-round way.

The line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was put into practice at once.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units built many secret camps in the vast woodlands around Mt. Baikdoo. In May 1936 the Association for Restoration of the Motherland, the first united anti-Japanese national front of the Korean people, was formed under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through the Association all the communists active in various areas were organized and rallied under the sole leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung; and all forms of the people's fight against Japanese imperialism converged into a powerful stream, the anti-Japanese armed struggle being the core. Thus the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people moved on with fresh vigor throughout the country.

In the course of establishing the Mt. Baikdoo bases, and subsequently from these secret bases the Korean People's Revolutionary Army successfully waged numerous battles including the Fusung County battle.

The Bochunbo Museum of Revolution

Then they smashed the enemy's large-scale offensives in the late 1936 and the early 1937. And now the People's Revolutionary Army was on the positive offensive giving no time for the enemy to breathe.

In accordance with the strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the People's Revolutionary Army started to make preparations for a campaign in the homeland so as to deal greater blows at the Japanese imperialists and to give new hopes for national liberation to the Korean people groaning under the cruel exploitation and oppression at the hands of the Japanese imperialists, and, to inspire them all the more powerfully to the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

In May 1937, in accordance with the detailed plans worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, some units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced into the Moosan district. Meanwhile, the main units of the Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung marched to Bochunbo.

At that time the northern border area was under a strict watch of the Japanese imperialists, and Bochunbo was an important strategic point for the enemy, a point linking Hyesan and Moosan.

On the night of June 3, the anti-Japanese guerillas crossed the Amrok River into the homeland.

When they stood on the soil of their homeland long violated and tortured by the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the homeland which they had never forgotten even for a moment, their hearts were fired with a burning hatred at the enemy.

On the following day, June 4, his units reached Konjangduk Hill behind Bochunbo, where Comrade Kim Il Sung issued battle orders on the basis of data collected by the advancing party which had been sent there.

That night the fighters were on the Karim river which skirts Bochunbo, and losing no time they approached the selected targets stealthily. At 10 o'clock sharp, a lone shot broke the dead silence of Bochunbo, and the Japanese offices were smashed and the whole town was in the hands of the guerillas in a twinkling.

Soaring flames lit up the town. And numerous manifestos and handbills—the 10-point Programme of the Association for Restoration of the Motherland, Appeals to the Korean people, and the Declaration—appeared everywhere in the streets.

All inhabitants turned out on the streets to welcome the guerillas. Embracing the guerillas whom they had longed to see for so long, the inhabitants shed tears of joy. Shouts of "Long live independence of Korea!" and "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" shook the night air.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech before the enthusiastic crowd —he appealed to them to fight valiantly against the Japanese invaders. Indeed his speech at Bochunbo was a beacon to the Korean people indicating the path for them to take and it was a torch kindling an eternal flame in the hearts of the Korean people.

The advance into the homeland of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army threw the Japanese imperialists into an utter confusion.

The Korean daily *Tonga Ilbo* wrote under the heading "Bochunbo after a Typhoon:" "Sub-county office, post-office, forest conservation station, fire station, and all other public buildings were reduced to heaps of ashes in a night." Then a police bulletin of South Hamkyung Province shrieked: "Their operation was carried on systematically and with such a minute detail like a regular army."

The enemy who suffered a staggering blow militarily and politically were desperate in their attempt to recover their prestige. Mobilizing "crack units" they came out with another "large-scale punitive operation."

As the Revolutionary Army withdrew from Bochunbo they worked out a detailed plan to repulse the enemy anticipating their pursuit. It was on the Kooshibong Hill that the enemy were hit again. But the enemy were far from giving up. On June 30, in a thick fog, a large force of the enemy climbed up the Kansangbong Hill where the Revolutionary Army men were waiting for them. The enemy lost some 1,500 men, and, in the end, few slipped away alive.

The victory of the People's Revolutionary Army at Bochunbo made the enemy tremble while demonstrating the invincible might of the Revolutionary Army. At the same time, it enkindled flames of new hopes in the hearts of the Korean people and reinforced their confidence in the restoration of the motherland and encouraged them to fight for liberation of the land from Japanese rule.

As the Bochunbo news spread throughout the country, more and more patriotic youths joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the people did all they could to help the army.

The Bochunbo battle made a new epoch in the development of the Korean revolution; in the homeland the united anti-Japanese national front organizations were greatly strengthened and the people's revolutionary activities grew up rapidly.

The Bochunbo battle showed to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead, but alive, and it reinforced the people's confidence that they could win final victory, if they fight against the Japanese imperialists. With it, a revolutionary dawn broke for the Korean people.

Thus the battle has added an important page to the history of this nation; it was a historic battle fought in the fifteen years of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions and achievements of the anti-Japanese armed struggle including the Bochunbo battle have become the very root of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the further growth of the Korean revolution after the liberation.

Thanks to this deeply struck root and to the Party that sprang from it the Korean people have built a prospering socialist country on this land where there is no exploitation or oppression.

Marking the 30th anniversary of the Bochunbo battle, the Korean people, who have inherited the lofty revolutionary spirit and ardour of the anti-Japanese guerillas that devoted their all to the country's liberation, are working diligently for final victory of their revolution—the stepped-up socialist construction in the northern part of the land and expediting the country's unification by driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

LOCAL PLANTS IN DONGRIM

LI CHAN SOON

Dongrim County is in the northwestern corner of Korea.

Mountains and hills share 80 per cent of the whole area of the county so that there has been little rice cultivation. But today this mountainous area boasts of many local industry factories.

At the Foot of Chunje Hill

This mountainous county is blessed with various kinds of wild plants—wild grapes, pears, acorns, edible herbs. Some plants give fibres, then many can feed industries. But all these resources had been left untapped in days gone by, and the mountain folk had bought industrial goods in other districts.

But when the war ended in 1953, a small farming tools repair shop appeared in the county seat. It was the first plant for this county. The county people were so pleased with the plant that everybody called it "our plant."

Then came the June (1958) Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which called for medium and small plants manageable with raw materials, supplies and manpower to be found in local areas so as to boost the consumer goods output. Now the inhabitants of the county responded to the Party's call enthusiastically.

In September the people of the county seat saw the signboard "Foodstuff Factory" hanging on a small house with a floor space of only 150 square metres. There was not much equipment to speak of. Anyway the plant started operation with some ten people.

At first they confined themselves to taking care of orders, that is, cooking foods the residents specifically asked for. Gradually they be-

Good yarn comes from wild plants at the fibre mill

Checking nutritive values at the foodstuff factory

gan to add tools and devices to process wild fruits and vegetables. In the meantime the Government gave them a loan and sent technicians to help the plant. The employees toured the neighbouring areas to get idle machines and tools and the workers of the mining machine building factory provided them with some equipment.

After the foodstuff factory came several more plants—a paper-making factory, a fibre mill, and others. All these plants processed materials found in the county—corn stalks, timber, bitter-sweet, etc. One year had passed. More housewives came to work. Then more machines. Now all the factories needed new quarters, up to then they had been housed in small rooms. The people began to build new factories and the county office helped them in the undertakings, too.

Then the country was in the midst of the Five-Year Plan, so the county people were resolved to build these new factories by mobilizing the latent resources to the maximum without asking the Government for help.

Rocks were collected from the nearby rivers to lay the foundations of the buildings and special stones from the mountains for wall-blocks.

Installing Machines

When the factories were started, there were some who wondered if they would really get paper from plant stalks and fibre from bitter-sweet. More so when the first trial at the fibre mill failed. But many were confident and not afraid of the repeated failures. At last they succeeded in securing "cotton" from bitter-sweet.

Now the paper-making plant is making paper from rice stalks and the foodstuff factory wines from wild fruits. But their starts were little different from that of the fibre plant.

As the years went by, people got used to working, it was their first job, and their skills improved, too.

In four years after small plants came into being, the workers began to ponder over how to make the work easier but increase the output. This was the demand of the time, too.

In 1962 the Government put forth the question of mechanizing the equipment of all the local industry plants and building their own raw material sources. And Dongrim County too started to mechanize its plants.

The fibre mill mechanized some ten processes, from preparing the raw materials to drying the products. They worked out a new oven for boiling bitter-sweet, and advanced work methods were introduced. All this made the work easier and reduced the production time to half. With idle machines they got at the Koosung and the Pyongyang Textile Mills, they equipped the spinning shop better. And the workers themselves made a few new gadgets for their work. Now 90 per cent of the plant has been mechanized, and the results are very gratifying—the labour productivity rose four times in 1966 over 1961. With the introduction of new machines the technical levels of the workers rapidly rose. In the early days there were no technicians, but now the mill has some twenty, some of them are engineers—they learned while working.

Other factories, too, have been mechanized. In the course of mechanization the number of machines and equipment of the local industry factories increased 3.7 times in 1965 as against 1961.

Goods Made in "Dongrim"

A few years ago the county railway station only handled industrial goods coming into the county. But now the station is busy sending out foodstuffs and consumer goods produced in the county. The whole county is proud of goods made in "Dongrim."

Now the county turns out goods enough and to spare so that much of its products go to other areas. Particularly well known are the "Dongrim" fruit wines. Canned meats and vegetables are popular, too.

The thriving local industries of the county made Dongrim known to the neighbouring areas and the increasing volume of products makes the people's life richer. And the ever-expanding supplies of goods and the rising purchasing power of the people increase in the end the incomes of the state, too.

A WARRIOR'S SPIRIT

— From My War Correspondent's Notes —

KIM YUNG SUK

It was in April 1951; the war was blazing with full fury in Korea. I, a war correspondent, was covering the western front.

Pak Ki Soo, a chap fresh from senior middle school, was a new soldier, whom I met.

He had a boyish face with a high nose and bright eyes. Yet, there was something about him, young as he was—something that made one feel the tone of the People's Army soldiers who were going through victoriously the thick battles.

The squad leader told us he was one of the best recruits, both in training and study, from his first day in the army. And he always exhibited bravery in battle.

One night, late in April, a reinforced enemy regiment appeared in the Moonsan area, in the central region of Korea, but our men almost wiped out the entire enemy force. Now what there were left of the enemy began to run southward. The enemy were far from giving up, however. On the contrary, their fire was concentrated on the highway to block our advance. Everything was in flame—houses, trees, and mountains and fields. Illuminating mines were laid here and there in our way.

Soon the sappers and miners set off to clear the mines, and an anti-tank shock brigade was formed to forestall the enemy's counter-attack. Pak Ki Soo was in the brigade, too.

After their departure the unit commander told me why he decided to send an "unexperienced recruit" together with the brigade. He said Pak Ki Soo had asked many times ever since he came here to be sent as a member of a shock brigade whenever such a brigade was formed. All his requests, up to then, were rejected.

Towards the daybreak the unit started to move again.

The shock brigade had cut the way open all night by baffling the enemy's attempt to counter-attack, and now the unit was pressing upon the enemy who were headed for the south. I was with the second unit. As we marched I saw numerous tracks of the enemy tanks everywhere, on the roads and fields; there were U.S. tanks, still burning. But I could hear nothing of Pak Ki Soo.

Next day we got to a mountain near a village named Wijunri, where I heard that Pak Ki Soo had smashed an enemy tank and knocked off two enemy men. Promptly I went to see him in his company.

When I located him he told me that he just had had a short rest. Shaking his hand I asked him: "Tell me where you got such courage to do all that? I mean to knock off the enemy tank and enemy men." His answer was brief and to the point. He simply said wearing a bright smile on his face. "I am a People's Army soldier!" Though the answer was a short one, the deepness of his thoughts was not to be fathomed easily. It seemed his twinkling eyes brightening up my mind.

To crush the U.S. imperialists, the enemy invading our country, and to win the final victory—this is what every heart of the People's Army men is thinking.

The Korean People's Army is an army that has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese guerillas who fought staunchly for many years under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung to liberate the nation overcoming all the seemingly unsurmountable odds.

Having dealt a telling blow at the enemy south of Wijunri, our force still pressed southward to reach Bonginchunri.

The enemy, it seemed, were determined to make a stand. If they lose Bonginchunri their mechanized unit would have to retreat as far as Seoul. The enemy's reconnaissance planes and marker planes circled over our heads, and every day hundreds of bombers dumped bombs upon the heights where we digged in.

I encountered again there Pak Ki Soo.

The more fierce the battle got the more deep became comradeship. I embraced him warmly. But I sensed something unusual in his expression, so I asked: "Are you all right, Ki Soo?" Instead of answering me, he pointed to the south, saying: "You see the village over there? We just got heard from our scouts... The Yankee devils shot many innocent people there yesterday—our compatriots." After a long heavy pause he added in an irritated tone: "We just cannot stay here like this." He seemed he was getting impatient—why is there no order for attack? Once again I could see how his fighting spirit was soaring—he wanted to wipe out the U.S. aggressors and save the South Korean people.

In the evening the long awaited order came and a shock brigade was formed. Pak Ki Soo was again in it. He looked so competent; he would rout the enemy.

The battle ended in our victory, and I said good-by to Pak Ki Soo on the following day—he was marching again toward the south.

* * *

This is a story of a soldier I met sixteen years ago. And I know his spirit is that of men and officers of the People's Army today as it was yesterday.

On a Port Said Street

KIM EUN JOO

THE name of Port Said is well known throughout the world. It is one of the busiest ports of the world, where ships under all colours and from all seas crowd; then it is a beautiful city, too. But the name of Port Said means more than that. It is a city of heroism—it was here that the Anglo-French aggressive attempt to seize the Suez Canal was crushed.

I was in Port Said last summer with the mission of the Supreme People's Assembly of D.P.R.K. The port in a lovely twilight on the Mediterranian was a picture itself.

As my eyes turned to the Suez Canal, the historical day, July 26, 1956, when President Nasser proclaimed nationalization of the canal, recurred to my mind.

The nationalization of the Suez was an event of historic importance in the struggle of the United Arab Republic people for consolidating their independence, while it being a great blow to the imperialists and colonialists.

Therefore, when the canal was nationalized the imperialists maliciously wrecked facilities and recalled their experts. They were more than sure that the Egyptians would be unable to run the canal. In the end, the Anglo-French imperialists and the Israeli Zionists backed by Washington dared an armed invasion of U.A.R.

I recalled those difficult days when the U.A.R. people fought against the invaders. I still remember. In Korea mass meetings were held throughout the country to protest against the piracy of the imperialists. The Koreans demanded: "Imperialists, hands off Suez!" They gave wholehearted support to the U.A.R. people who fought for the honour and independence of their country.

The friend, who was taking us around, recalling the time told us that the enemy planes swept down to machinegun and kill many people including women and children. The enemies bombed a hospital, and several were killed in the operation room; they also occupied the reservoir and threatened the citizens to surrender after cutting off the water supply. He denounced vehemently the barbarity of the imperialists.

All their modern weapons and atrocities, however, were powerless before the U.A.R. people and the citizens of Port Said who were ready to fight to the last for their country.

On the mass heroism of the people of Port Said, our guide said: "They knew no fear. All they wanted was to protect liberty and independence of the country. When the British and French paratroops were dropped, soldiers and citizens made a dash for the enemies, shouting 'Long live our country!' When a soldier fell, an ordinary citizen took up his gun and went ahead. Among the armed citizens were women carrying machineguns and boys with rifles. A 12-years old boy called Navil Mansur poured gasoline over an enemy barrack and set it on fire. We have a street named after him in Port Said —Navil Mansur Street."

As I walked about the streets I thought I was hearing the shouts of the fighters pressing upon the enemies. The lofty patriotism of the Port Said citizens shown for national honour moved me beyond words once again.

The aggressors who could not foresee the fierce resistance of the U.A.R. people were forced to give up their disgraceful attempts at last and knelt down before the U.A.R. people on the 23rd of December. This brilliant victory demonstrated the might of the U.A.R. people, and it showed that the people fighting for national independence and freedom will be victorious in the end.

The shameful defeat in Port Said was a historical lesson for the imperialists to remember. But still hoping to chain the Arab people to colonialism, the Anglo-American imperialists abet the Israeli Zionists, the sworn enemy of the Arab people, to make hostile acts against the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries. They want to turn back the wheel of history!

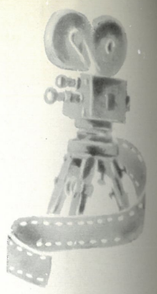
No schemes of aggressors will break the firm will of the U.A.R. people who are determined to defend their country.

→

At a rest home in early summer

Oil painting "Battle on Napalsan Hill" (1966)
By Choi Byung Shik

1965
최병수



A New Feature Film:

"Choi Hak Shin's Family"

RECENTLY the Korean Feature Film Studio produced a new film "Choi Hak Shin's Family." The script is written by Baik In Joon, and the film is directed by O Byung Cho, Merited Actor, and the cameraman is Pak Byung Soo, Merited Artist.

The scene of the film is laid in the Patriotic War of Liberation.

In October 1950 there was a short, strategic retreat of the Korean People's Army and North Korea was temporarily occupied by the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet troops.

The film opens on the scenes of the evacuating soldiers and people putting up bloody battles with the enemy, of the Youth Guards helping them, and of the Party members and patriots organizing underground Party organizations.

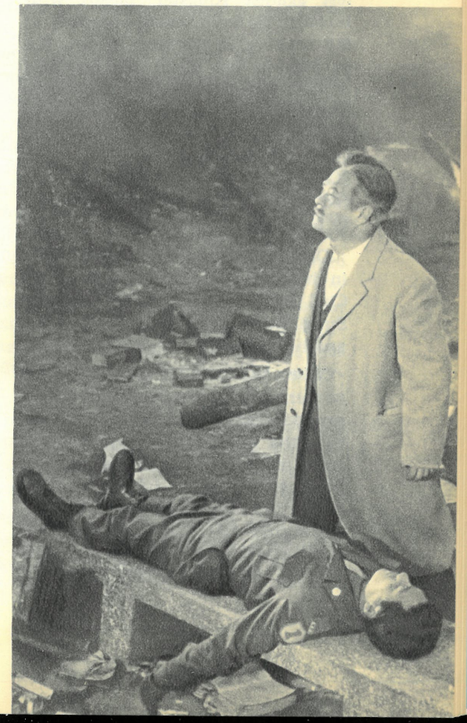
Choi Hak Shin, the hero of the film, is a pastor, who turning a deaf ear to the advice of his old friend Dr. Pak, a physician, refuses to leave for north. Rev. Choi remains calmly in his house.

All through his life Choi Hak Shin has believed America to be "a land of charity and liberty." It has been his belief that a man should have someone stronger than he to hang on and that the country like Korea should have a country like America as a "protector."

He stops his eldest daughter Sung Ok and her husband Yoon Shik, who drop in at his house on their way to the north, from going and makes them stay with him. He also prevents Sung Hi, the youngest girl, who insists on going with others.

At this time, Dr. Pak's son Yung Soo, a People's Army assistant pla-

Yung Soo is asking Sung Keun to stand by the people against the U.S. army



1. Realizing how wrong he has been Choi Hak Shin curses the Yankee aggressors
2. Choi Hak Shin welcomes Richard, an American agent who comes in a clergy's garment
3. Sung Keun is holding his younger sister Sung Ok who is dead. She was shot by Kingster. Sung Keun is beside himself with fury
4. Sung Keun lands a bullet in the heart of Kingster

→

Before the remains of his son Sung Keun, Choi Hak Shin curses himself who has worshiped the United States

toon leader, who has been seriously wounded, comes to the house of Choi Hak Shin. He and Sung Hi love each other. Choi Hak Shin grants him the shelter of his roof and Sung Hi looks after him with great care.

Meanwhile, Sung Keun returns home—he is Choi Hak Shin's son who left home five years ago to go to Seoul to study fine arts. He came with the U.S. army; now he is a puppet army captain. Around this time the American missionary Richard whom Choi Hak Shin holds in high esteem comes to his town, too.

Once back in his home town Sung Keun, under the instructions of his superior, a U.S. army officer named Kingster, arrests innocent people right and left. Among them are his uncle and Yoon Suk Jai, the aging bellman of his father's church, who is very fond of him from his childhood.

It is Sung Keun's job to interrogate them, but he is very unhappy because he is so helpless—he cannot save even his own uncle though he is an army captain.

Choi Hak Shin decries his son—he tells the boy how wrong it is for him to lock up those innocent people. He is sure what the American soldiers are doing in his town is not the American way, but only Kingster is responsible for it. So much so, Choi Hak Shin makes a formal protest against Kingster, pleads with Richard. He even makes speeches, at the coaxing of Kingster, before the patriots in jail about the goodness of the United States. But his words bring no desired results, only the angry eyes are narrowly upon him. Choi Hak Shin simply cannot understand why the people hate the United States so much. And he is greatly troubled.

One day the town holds a banquet in honour of the American troops. Choi Hak Shin is there with his son Sung Keun and the girl Sung Ok and her husband.

When the banquet is at its height, suddenly the guerillas and underground Party members in the town raid the place and the prison and free many patriots. The banquet place turns into a jumble and the crowd flee in all directions.

Kingster has had an eye upon Sung Ok for a long time. He offers to take her to a safety place and brings her to his quarters. Now thinking everything has worked out as he planned, Kingster makes advances to Sung Ok, but she strikes him on the cheek and struggles to free herself. Now Kingster, realizing that she is not to be had, shoots her to death. Learning this, Richard being afraid of their crime being known, helps Kingster dump the body in the sea.

Choi Hak Shin and his family who have no way of knowing what happened search for Sung Ok.

In the meantime, Yung Soo recovers thanks to the good care of Sung Hi and her mother. But Choi Hak Shin is in mortal fear—suppose they find out that his home has been a shelter for Yung Soo, a People's Army soldier. After due deliberation he decides to ask for Richard's help; after all, he figures, Richard is a good missionary and an old friend of his. Yung Soo feels a presentiment that something unwholesome is in the making and his presence in the house is not desirable.

He leaves the place to locate the guerillas. Sung Hi is going with him. But they are blocked by Sung Keun who points a pistol at Yung Soo. Yung Soo, too, produces the rifle he has been hiding. Sung Hi covering Yung Soo shouts at her brother: "Put away the gun if a spark of national consciousness is left in you." Now the mother too tries to stop the fight. Eventually Yung Soo and Sung Hi make the escape. The mother is weeping bitterly.

Choi Hak Shin who has gone to see Richard comes home not knowing what has happened and tells his family not to worry about Yung Soo. Everything will be all right, he assures them, as Richard asked him not to worry.

Now Sung Keun is greatly irritated by his father's innocence.

"Father, you don't know what sort of a man Richard is. Richard is a monster, he works for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Korea is his field. If you had not driven all kinds of fancy ideas about the United States into my head from my childhood, I would not have been working for a viper like him."

The body of Sung Ok is washed ashore, and the mother is driven mad by the tragic event. Wandering about the streets, the fields, and the seaside the mother keeps chanting: "The American devils killed my girl, and threw her into the sea!"

Kingster fearful of this news spreading orders his men to shoot her to death.

All this makes Choi Hak Shin have another look at the United States, a "land of liberty and charity."

And Sung Keun, too! He is frantic with anger and grief; especially the murder of his mother by the Yankees makes him flame up against the U.S. army and lament over his lot.

Richard and Kingster, on their part, are not without tricks; they decide to feel Sung Keun's pulse. They tell Sung Keun that his sister and mother were killed by the guerillas and the old church bellman Yoon Suk Jai was the contact man. So, they are ordering, Sung Keun should shoot the bellman to death. But Sung Keun remembers how good the old man has been to him since his childhood.

Now the scene shifts to the execution ground. There is a big crowd; there is Sung Keun with a gun in his hand, and the old man. And Kingster is watching every movement of Sung Keun, whose inside is boiling with the enmity against the American invaders. Suddenly Sung Keun turns around and shouts: "No more shall I be your slave!" His gun is fired; Kingster falls to the ground. Another shot is heard. Sung Keun kills himself—he realized the grave crimes that he committed against the nation.

Choi Hak Shin rushes to the scene but it was too late. He wails bitterly over the boy's remains.

He realizes to the bone how wrong he has been. "A land of liberty and charity?" Curse on the U.S. National consciousness awakens Choi Hak Shin.

The town is liberated by the People's Army which is on the offensive again. Choi Hak Shin finds Sung Hi, Yung Soo, and Dr. Pak among the guerillas, who came with the People's Army. Choi Hak Shin earnestly pleads with the guerillas: "The United States is the country of savages. Kill everyone of the American aggressors!"

STRENGTH OF UNITY

PAK DOO KYUNG

"There is nothing impossible for us once we choose to do it." Epitomized in this is the pride with which we are today making the Chullima advance for socialism-communism.

It is with this enthusiasm and sense of honour that we all look up to our respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, grateful for his wise leadership and deep solicitude and full of a sense of honour and pride in the fact that we are his Red fighters ready to follow the path indicated by him through thick and thin.

Needless to say, this sense of honour and pride is nothing new to us. The people who have fought under his wise leadership for 30 years have entertained that sense of pride for a long time now.

I met Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time at Hsiaowangching where a guerilla base was established in 1932. The East Manchurian Special District Committee of the Communist Party, the Wangching County Party Committee, people's government organs, the Wangching County Committee of the Young Communist League, the headquarters of the guerilla force and other important institutions were situated there. Thus, Hsiaowangching became the centre of the revolutionary movement in eastern Manchuria after Comrade Kim Il Sung, having organized a guerilla army in Antu County, had moved there. Formerly, Hsiaowangching was one of the many villages inhabited by Koreans who were subjected to brutal suppression and massacre under the occupation of the enemy. It was, therefore, the most urgent question at the time for us to put an end to the armed suppression of the enemy. To do so we had to take up arms.

But we had no weapon at all. Axes, sickles and clubs were all we had. With these it was impossible for us to fight the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed with modern weapons. Yet, we could not sit and suffer death.

We started collecting weapons from former Independence Army men and hunters in the locality, but could obtain only three guns including a firelock and a hunting-gun. And one of the guns was out of order and unfit for use. So a comrade said jokingly: "We have two guns and a half."

With this as our asset, however, we organized a secret armed unit, named "Special Armed Corps," and launched a struggle to capture weapons from the enemy. Not only the members of the "Special Armed Corps" but also young boys and girls and even old men beyond 60 took part in this struggle. When we secured seven or eight more rifles, though of an old type, we were determined to fight the enemy.

It was just at that time that Comrade Kim Il Sung came to us. He took note of how things were faring with us and gave us personal guidance. He said:

"Before, you were barehanded and exposed to the enemy's attacks, but now you are possessed of weapons, though not many, and are burning with a desire to fight the enemy. This is something very gratifying... There can be nothing impossible for us when we hold the revolution dearer than our own lives, value the freedom and independence of the motherland and the people's welfare higher than our own youth!

"I highly appreciate your great enthusiasm for fighting. But you must bear in mind that enthusiasm alone is not enough to crush the enemy and win victory in the revolution.

"Our fight with the enemy is not a sort of wrestling bout held on the Dano Festival (May 5th of the lunar calendar) nor a chess game, in which we are pleased when we win and can try once again when beaten. We are revolutionaries. Once we fight we must win without fail. This requires correct operation plans and proper arrangements. We must think and make calculations as to how many enemies we can dispose of, how to conduct a battle so as to wipe out as many enemies as possible without any loss on our part and thus win decisive victory, what our strong points are and what the weaknesses of the enemy are, whether we have any defects and whether there is any better way of fighting."

Under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we began by arming ourselves better and concentrated our efforts on building up our base to safeguard the people from the enemy's attacks at any time. In the meantime, we gradually went into action and won repeated victories in the Chiapikou battle and numerous other big and small engagements under his direct command. This inspired the guerilla fighters and the people of the guerilla base with confidence in victory.

Our art of fighting was seasoned and improved further. Along with this, the people's government was set up and democratic reforms were carried out at the base. This not only kindled a redoubled revolutionary enthusiasm of the people at the base, but exerted great influence upon the people in the enemy-controlled areas.

Every day an increasing number of youths came to us from areas under the enemy's rule to join the guerilla army. But our path of struggle leading to victory was not smooth.

Beginning with the spring of 1933, we had to go through hard trials. The enemy started a large-scale "punitive operation" in an attempt to dampen our rev-

olutionary enthusiasm and deprive us of our gains.

The enemy concentrated all his force in the "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases in various parts of eastern Manchuria, especially against the Hsiaowangching base.

It was April 17, 1933.

The enemy frenziedly surged forward from the bank of the Tatou River up to the foot of Mt. Bbyojok in such a force that it appeared as if he would swallow up our base at one gulp. But he could not frighten us. Though we were not strong enough yet, we had the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the solid unity of the revolutionary comrades rallied round him. This thought filled us with courage and staunchness.

Under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we fought day and night against thousands of enemy troops. At last, on the third day, we repelled the enemy, who suffered a loss of more than 400 casualties in the battle. But the enemy did not give up his "punitive operation" plans, he tried again to launch a still larger-scale winter "punitive operation," bringing up new reinforcements.

Bragging that he would wipe out our base at a stroke, the enemy mobilized forces from all parts of eastern Manchuria and even part of the 19th division stationed in Ranam of Korea. Thus, he hurled at us the "pick of his army" consisting of no less than 5,000 infantry, cavalry, artillery and air force.

The enemy closed in upon us from the directions of Chiapikou, Wangching and Mt. Mabanshan.

The surrounding areas of the base were wrapped in flames. In a moment choking smoke and flames enveloped our base and bursts of artillery fire and bullets of the enemy rent the air.

Under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, our guerilla unit and the people had been fully prepared for action to cope with the enemy's onslaught.

Part of our fighters checked the enemy's advance by relying on vantage points at the entrance of Mt. Bbyojok and Mt. Mabanshan, while a snipers' group led by Comrades Jang and Choi, both of them crack shots of the 3rd Company, secretly approached the enemy, forcing their way through the deep snow covering the mountain ridges and ravines, in disregard of the smoke and flames. Having passed through the fire, they showered bullets on the flank and rear of the enemy from several spots. The haughty enemy soldiers were mowed down in heaps.

Now, the enemy concentrated in the sector of Mt. Bbyojok its main force which had been rushing on Mt. Mabanshan. He made several futile attempts to attack us. But the wilder he grew, the greater casualties he suffered. The enemy was forced to give up hurling any more troops into the Mt. Bbyojok sector and withdraw the remaining troops about three kilometres backward, leaving behind heaps of dead bodies.

At the sight of the enemy's retreat, we were overjoyed, and not only we. The members of the Women's Association who were carrying ammunition and preparing meals for us and even members of the Children's Corps who were encouraging us to victory, gathered in front of the command post where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, singing songs in congratulation of the victory. But Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the aged, the weak and the children be evacuated to the ravine at the back of the Chiumatsun village and that the guerilla unit in the Mt. Bbyojok sector move to another peak leaving some observers there.

Though the enemy was hard hit and forced to fall back, it was certain that he would come back with a vengeance. For he had long since prepared, and now mobilized a big military force, for "mopping up" the Hsiaowangching guerilla base. And, besides, having sustained a severe blow that day, the enemy would never take it lying down. This was what Comrade Kim Il Sung had in mind when he instructed us to get ready to deal a still harder blow at the enemy and thus follow up the victory won in the first round of battle.

Upon his instructions, the aged and the children were evacuated without delay to the ravine behind the village and we prepared ourselves for another battle.

The next day. Just as Comrade Kim Il Sung had foreseen, the enemy came back, hurling a "death-defying storming party" against us to take Mt. Bbyojok, counting on his numerical superiority. But in this "fresh offensive," too, the enemy was fated to meet with defeat. For our unit, under the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, had already moved to a peak next to Mt. Bbyojok and the enemy, as he rushed at Mt. Bbyojok concentrating his attack on it without knowing that we had already moved to the next peak, found himself subjected to a deadly fire from an entirely unexpected direction—from behind the mountain.

Though having lost one battle after another on the peaks of the mountains at the back of Hsiaowangching, the enemy did not retreat, and hung on stubbornly. In spite of his heavy losses, the enemy kept on throwing fresh troops into the Chiumatsun valley. It seemed they were determined to go the whole hog with their operation of "wiping out" the Hsiaowangching guerilla base at all costs. They showered bullets and shells all over the place indiscriminately—mountain peaks, ravines and tree groves.

Having fought under these circumstances for nearly 20 days, we found it difficult now, in the face of the enemy's continued attacks, to protect the guerilla base any longer by standing on the defensive alone.

In the first place, most of our weapons were old-type rifles, and even those outdated weapons were not enough to go round to all of us. With these weapons, it was impossible to remain on the defensive for a long time against many regiments of enemy forces attacking us from all directions.

And these circumstances could possibly drive us into a passive position in battle and there was an imminent danger of the guerilla base being taken by the enemy and many people exposed to the blood-stained bayonets of the enemy. The worst of it was that the houses had been burnt down in the bombing and incendiary fire set by the enemy, and not a grain of rice could be obtained.

Surrounded by the enemy, we could not make a fire

freely even when there were patients who needed warmth. Our clothes had been torn by bullets and burnt by fire and, on top of it all, we had to combat hunger and frostbite. And this combat was no less hard than fighting the enemy.

From the break of dawn enemy planes tore about the sky over the mountain peaks and ravines. So, we had to protect the people from air attacks while fighting the enemy's ground forces. I cannot fully describe the difficult situation in which we had to fight at the time. Yet, I cannot forget the old people and women who, in defiance of the danger, brought hot water to the guerilla fighters who were cleaning their guns and repairing trenches between enemy onslaughts. The images of those people are still vivid in my memory.

And I seem to see the boys of the Children's Corps hiding between rocks, loading and training pistols of their own make (made of tin and waste iron) upon the enemy; ringing in my ears still to this day are the voices of their song:

"Come together, comrades, under the red banner.
Come with one mind to our platoon,
With bombs and pistols in your hands.
Come together to fight for power!"

(From the revolutionary song "Our Blood Is Boiling Still Hotter")

The guerilla fighters and the local people had a boundless feeling of trust in and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung who was leading us to victory with indomitable stamina in the arduous struggle.

This happened when the enemy had managed to make his way to the entrance of the Chiumatsun village.

Some of the women who had been evacuated to Tzuteling Pass (the Taipingtsun district) situated between the Hsiaowangching district and Shihliping, were on their way one evening to Lishukou where the headquarters was stationed, carrying with them bottles of hot water for the guerilla fighters who could not even make a fire freely.

On the way, they perceived some dark figures emerging above the precipice looking out on the Chiumatsun village which had been assaulted by the enemy. Not knowing what to do, the women quickly hid themselves in the snow. But when they looked out again cautiously, they saw nothing at all on the precipice.

"Maybe we saw phantoms!" one of the women whispered.

"No, I'm sure I saw two persons standing on the brink of the precipice," another woman insisted.

"What if we give an alarm?" the third one suggested.

"Oh, no. They will send us a burst of bullets which, I am afraid, may fly in the direction of the place where the General and guerillas are..."

One of the women who were whispering, stood up, saying: "You remain here. I'll run over to that side and shout an alarm..."

With this, the woman, aunt of the guerilla fighter Choi Chang Bom, put down her bottles on the ground and ran out into the dark woods. She was anxious to protect the headquarters and the guerilla fighters from danger; she did not in the least care about her own life.

Dashing in the direction opposite to the headquarters, she shouted at the top of her voice:

"Enemy's coming, he is creeping up the precipice!"

It was that she wanted to draw the attention of the enemy to herself.

This was how the women, even in conditions where they had nothing but water to fill their stomachs, fought unyieldingly, protecting the headquarters from danger, helping and caring for the guerilla fighters at the risk of their lives.

Neither hardships nor the desperate attempts of the enemy could break the united might of the guerillas and the people who, under the able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought together through thick and thin, with firm confidence in victory, and protected the headquarters at the hazard of their own lives. We were full of determination to defend the guerilla base to the last.

Comrade Kim Il Sung studied the movements of the enemy and gave us new combat orders. He said:

"In view of the imbalance of strength between the guerillas and the enemy forces which outnumber us scores of times and from the viewpoint of guerilla tactics, a head-on collision with the enemy is an adventurous act bound to meet with failure.

"On the other hand, if we only remain on the defensive in this narrow area against the enemy force that is prepared for a protracted battle to attack us, it would certainly mean nothing else than playing into the hands of the enemy; it would be favourable to the enemy and very unfavourable to us. In order to save the situation, it is necessary to divide our unit into two.

"One group must stay here while the other shall go into the area under the control of the enemy. In an attempt to launch a large-scale attack on the guerilla bases in many counties of eastern Manchuria simultaneously, the enemy has even mobilized most of the police and the 'self-defence corps' in the 'punitive operations.' Therefore, the rear of the enemy is practically vacated now. Moreover, under the present conditions the enemy will hardly imagine that the guerillas should leave the base and enter the area behind his lines.

"Taking advantage of this opportunity, we must strike a sudden blow at the enemy by boldly and swiftly attacking his barracks, 'self-defence corps' and police stations in his rear, and cut off the enemy's supply of food and clothing by raiding his munitions depots and Q departments or attacking his military goods trains. This will make the enemy tremble with fear and anxiety everywhere and at the same time bring us plenty of munitions.

"In the meantime, our propaganda leaflets should be distributed extensively among the soldiers of the Japanese and puppet Manchukuo armies to cause agitation among them, while we harass the enemy incessantly from behind so that he is forced to withdraw his troops mobilized to attack our base.

"The group remaining at the base should avoid head-on collisions with the onrushing enemy troops that are superior in number, but it should be divided into several details and, in the daytime, should protect the people at the base who must be dispersed over the area to evade the enemy, while at night these details should surprise the billeting ground of the enemy and annihilate him.

"With these long-drawn, mobile tactics and positive, energetic movements we should continue to inflict defeat and death upon the enemy and safeguard the main force of our army and the people at the base..."

If Comrade Kim Il Sung had not worked out such superb tactics and if he had not given such a splendid leadership at the time, the base of Hsiaowangching would have fallen into the hands of the enemy, the people there would have suffered immeasurably and been slaughtered, and our ranks would have gone to pieces.

It was because of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the people in the guerilla base could be evacuated to Shihliping and the guerillas could build up a position on the mountain while protecting the people. In the daytime, the guerillas mowed down enemy soldiers en masse in fierce counterattacks, availing themselves of the vantage grounds on every height and in every ravine, as they crawled up. At night they organized many nocturnal storming parties and attacked the enemy's bivouacs by surprise or raided his supply routes.

When, after several days of such battles, the enemy had been thrown into confusion and the situation turned in favor of the guerilla unit, Comrade Kim Il Sung led a detachment of the guerilla army into the area controlled by the enemy.

The guerillas who made a sally into the enemy-controlled area under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, wiped out enemy barracks, police stations and offices of the "self-defence corps" one after another in Liangshuichuantzu (an area on the opposite bank of the Dooman River), Peifungwutung (about 40 kilometres north of the town of Tumen), and in other districts, and then assaulted the enemy's lumber station at Donggol of Ssutung.

After each victorious battle in which enemy troops were wiped out, Comrade Kim Il Sung would always call together the inhabitants of the locality and inspire them with confidence in victory, thus calling them to the struggle.

Workers of the lumber station in Ssutung, greatly moved at their meeting with Comrade Kim Il Sung, asked for admission into the guerilla unit, gave the guerillas the new footwear and fatigue dresses they had been keeping for themselves, collected flour, salt, etc., and offered them to the guerillas, and many followed the guerilla unit carrying those articles.

Excitement and delight of the people were beyond description when they personally met Comrade Kim Il Sung and heard his speech elucidating the bright prospects of the revolution, after they had witnessed or heard with anxiety that thousands of enemy troops were closing in upon the Hsiaowangching guerilla base from all sides.

Returning to Liangshuichuantzu, Comrade Kim Il Sung decided to go over to a decisive counteroffensive by taking advantage of the confusion within the enemy ranks. He planned an attack on the town of Wangching, the centre of the enemy's rear.

It was around one o'clock on the night of the next day. Personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a guerilla unit stormed into the town of Wangching, breaking through the manifold guard lines, and swooped down on two or three enemy organs and set them on fire.

After some time, the guerillas left the town and came up the mountain path leading to Yaoyingkou. From there they could command a full view of the town. Many buildings of enemy organs in the central part of the city were in flames and beyond the raging flames could be seen the watchtower of the fire station. But, in spite of the fire, there was not a man coming out to sound the alarm.

Our raid on the town of Wangching proved a severe blow at the enemy, for him it was a bolt from the blue. That our small guerilla unit composed of only 50 or so, while successfully defending the Hsiaowangching base and its people, should have taken the initiative in the hard struggle waged for over 40 days against more than 5,000 enemy troops and, at last, stormed the town of Wangching, the regrouping centre of the enemy forces, was something which baffled the enemy's imagination.

We often heard that not only local people but also the enemy soldiers talked about the superb tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and described his agile movements with the word "preternatural swiftness."

Having suffered an irretrievable defeat by our attack on the town of Wangching made under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the enemy could not but retreat, giving up his attack on our guerilla base though he had bragged that he would "wipe out the base at a stroke."

When the enemy had retreated, the guerillas and the people came back to the base of Hsiaowangching, and strengthened the defences of the base, where we started farming in the spring of 1934. We were all full of renewed determination to defeat the Japanese imperialists and win freedom and independence of the homeland.

In the course of the subsequent five years until we disorganized the guerilla base and went out to operate in wider areas, the enemy persistently attacked us, but each time they sustained heavy losses and were repelled. Every time they dared to attack us, we guerillas and the dauntless people of the base, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought them back, giving them wholesale death.

By overcoming those hardships and winning the battles, we have come to enjoy the freedom and happiness of today; and we are now working for a still brighter future of socialism and communism, making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance.

Ten Years of Friendship and Co-operation

THE Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries was founded on May 6, 1957, with an aim to strengthen and develop cultural co-operation and friendly relations with the peoples of the world.

During the past 10 years the Society, helped and aided by the government, has done much in its work. The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries maintains many cultural interchange programmes with a number of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

It has organized mutual visits of many delegations of various fields—science, education, public health, arts, sports, and the press. It also carries on exchange programmes for films, exhibits, books, newspapers, and other materials.

At the same time, the Society is endeavouring to promote relations with various friendship societies and associations in many countries.

Recently many friendship associations were formed in our country, including the Korean-African Friendship Association and the Korean-Latin American Friendship Association. The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has played an important role in developing the work of these friendship associations.

The Society sponsors various friendship and cultural events in order to express an active support to and solidarity with the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, who are fighting for national independence and liberation, and against imperialism and colonialism, and with the peoples of various countries struggling for peace and progress, and to introduce their struggles and life to the Korean people. And these events leave a deep impression on the Korean people who hold close to their hearts the friendship with the peoples the world over.

All the endeavours of the Society greatly contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and development of relations of co-operation and friendship between the Korean people and the peoples of various countries.

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will further expand and develop cultural exchange and co-operation and widely introduce the successes and experience of the Korean people to foreign friends and let their brilliant successes known to the Korean people. And, in this way it will work to deepen mutual understanding and promote friendly relations between them.

Work and Leisure

The editorial office of this magazine has received from our readers many inquiring letters about how people work and rest in Korea. And in reply to them we wish to introduce here the labour law currently in force in our country.

WORK and leisure is one of the most important features in human life. In our country every working people endeavour for the welfare of the country and society and for themselves and their families. And the state and society, on their part, guarantee them leisure.

In the past, however, under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism our people were deprived of the rights to work and leisure. The Japanese imperialists meted out slavery to the Koreans, and a prey of discrimination and colonial pillage was their lot. The Japanese colonial policy for Korea disfigured the economy and mass unemployment was the inevitable result.

Things were no different in the rural districts either. Peasants were dispossessed of their land, who, in the end, had no other way but quit their villages to roam about the country. However, all these miseries came to an end in North Korea with the country's liberation. And the people's government guaranteed all the able-bodied citizens the rights to labour and leisure, a thorough-going change for the people.

Now in our country all the able-bodied citizens have the rights to participate in labour on the voluntary principle. The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea guarantees the rights, and the labour law currently in force ensures them.

Labour is sacred to everyone as the country has nationalized all the means of production and there is no exploitation of man by man. Labour alone is the source for everyone to secure the necessities of life.

In our country the people work not for a handful of exploiters but for themselves and for the society. The better they work, the more improves their life, the richer the country becomes.

Consequently, labour is voluntary and creative, and it is honoured. The Government bends every effort to making the work easier for everyone and eliminating the differences between physical labour and mental one. Great attention has been paid to raising the technical and cultural standards of the working people on the one hand, while, on the other, endeavours being made for mechanization and automation.

The country guarantees all the working people opportunities to learn while working. Big factories and enterprises run technical schools and colleges. Then all the institutes of higher learning have school extensions and correspondence courses to offer the working people a chance to receive higher education. And those workers who are enrolled in these courses are given ample time for their studies by the factory management; when those taking correspondence course have to attend special classes even the travelling expenses, let alone the wages, are paid by the factories.

The workday for ordinary factory and office workers is eight hours. But in the field of heavy physical work they work six or seven hours a day; then for the women workers with three or more children under 13 a 6-hour workday is observed. All the national holidays and Sundays are free days for the factory and office workers who are also entitled to a regular vacation every year with pay. For the workers engaged in heavy or harmful labour are granted a supplementary leave in addition to the regular vacation. Then there is a paid 77-day maternity leave for women workers and clerks (21 days before and 56 days after the delivery).

When any factory or office worker is absent on account of illness or some other cause he is paid between 40 and 60 per cent of his regular wage according to the tenure of his service.

The rest-homes and sanatoria are at the disposal of the working people, where they can stay for varied durations depending on the field of work one is engaged in. During their stay at these resorts the Government pays them full salaries and travelling expenses, both ways. Of course, the Government bears all the expenses needed for their vacations. In 1965 alone the Government spent as much fund as one month's salary for every vacationer.

Workers and clerks are paid according to the quality and amount of work performed. Everyone, regardless of the sex or the age, gets equal payment for the same work.

Moreover, our working people get big benefits from the state, directly and indirectly. For instance, the state provides food grain and fuel for them at almost nothing. Then most of our working people live in dwelling houses built by the state, the rent of which, including the electric and water charges, barely covers 3 per cent of their monthly incomes. In addition to these, they receive innumerable benefits through free medical service, free schooling, workclothes and other supplies, social security, and so on.

All these benefits added amount to more than one and a half times of their total wage.

Moreover, the state directs much attention to the working people's health and their safety. In every factory and workshop all the safety measures are provided, then every worker, depending on the field of his choice, is given all the things needed for his safety—workclothes with all other supplies including foodstuffs.

However, things are diametrically different in South Korea under U.S. occupation, where there are some 7,000,000 unemployed. Even those employed are forced to long hours and a murderous speed-up, while they are given a starvation wage. Then every year more farmers leave their villages for cities.

Consequently, the South Korean workers fully aware of the fact that U.S. occupation of South Korea is the root and cause of their sufferings, are waging a resolute struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and reunify the country.

WAR IGNITERS

KIM KWANG WOON

IT was on June 25, 1950, that Washington began the war in their attempt to nip the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the bud. To this end, the U.S. threw into the Korean war over 2,000,000 men—one-third of its foot soldiers, one-fifth of its air force, and the main part of its navy including the 7th Fleet, all equipped with the latest technique. Then it had also troops from fifteen of its satellite countries in addition to the puppet army of Syngman Rhee. In the war it spent more than 20,000 million dollars and 73,000,000 tons of war supplies.

The U.S. imperialists levelled all the cities and villages to the ground and murdered countless numbers of innocent people. They made no scruple of employing chemical and bacteriological weapons which even Hitler had hesitated to use.

In face of the heroic resistance of the Korean people the "invincible" United States suffered the most ignominious defeat in its history, and the war igniters were condemned by the whole world.

Aggression and plunder are the main policies of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, the history of American imperialism has been one of aggression and war from its inception. Invasions and pillages feathered the nests of the American monopolies; today they are the international gendarmes whose appetite for wars of aggression knows no end.

Johnson, U.S. President, brazen-facedly said that the U.S. was strong and it could pursue its end in all the countries of the world as they saw fit. For the world conquest programme the American imperialists have set up various military treaties and aggressive blocs and established innumerable war bases throughout the world for aggression against the socialist countries and newborn independent states. They barbarously suppress the national-liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and disturb peace everywhere in the world.

The Yankee imperialists maintain more than 2,000 war bases in about 70 countries where they station over 1,200,000 men.

Moreover, in recent years the Washington government has pursued a new course in its aggression; while doing everything not to aggravate relations with big countries, its main attacks are concentrated on Vietnam along with divided countries and small nations—Korea, Cuba and East Germany. Now, the U.S. imperialists are working viciously to swallow these countries one by one directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia.

Washington is scheming to contain and attack the socialist countries and stem the rapidly growing revolutionary forces in Asia and put them under its thumb; it is trying desperately to turn the balance of power in its favour in the international arena.

To this end, the Yankee aggressors are waging the barbarous war of aggression in South Vietnam in utter violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

In an attempt to conquer the Vietnamese people the U.S. aggressors have brought into South Vietnam more than 400,000 U.S. men in addition to the troops from U.S. satellites and puppets—South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand. They are using every sort of modern weapons; and "burn all, kill all, and destroy all!" is their warcry. They are indiscriminately bombing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

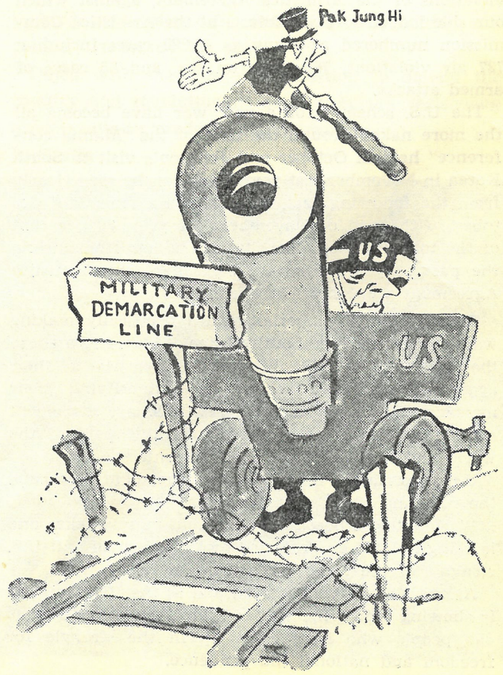
The American imperialists are scheming to expand their war to the whole of Indo-china and the whole of the Asiatic continent, escalating their aggression in Vietnam. The Washington rulers are also spreading the war in Laos and staging war provocations against Cambodia.

They have also troops in Thailand, a U.S. base for aggression against Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and other countries in Southeast Asia.

The Yankee imperialists have revived Japanese militarism in an attempt to use it as a shock-brigade in their Asian aggression. They have built hundreds of bases in Okinawa and all parts of Japan; today Japan is a U.S. base for invasion of Asia.

The revived Japanese militarism, dreaming the old dream of "Great East Asia Co-prosperity," has started its moves—it is in South Korea, it is an active partner of U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Moreover, there exists, to all intents and purposes, a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul

Warmonger



axis through the bilateral Washington-Tokyo and Washington-Seoul military pacts.

U.S. imperialism is plotting to line up its puppets and satellites in the Asian region in an anti-communist military alliance with Japanese militarism as its core to make it a stepping stone for its aggression on Asia.

At the same time in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement the U.S. imperialists not only occupy South Korea but also are stepping up arms drive and expanding war bases to start another war.

During the past 1-2 years, the United States supplied the South Korean puppet army with various warv_ssels, F-5 A fighters equipped with anti-aircraft guided missiles, Hawk and Nike guided missiles, 8-inch atomic guns, 155-mm guns, and M-48 tanks. It has also set up new guided missile units in the puppet army of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors pleading for "war-footing" are building and reinforcing military bases and establishments everywhere in South Korea. The port of Jinhae has been expanded to accommodate nuclear submarines and the U.S. Seventh Fleet. They are also building extensively various kinds of military establishments including airfields in many parts of South Korea. Then road construction in the areas along the military demarcation line and the coastal and mountainous areas and laying railways are going on. In the meantime war hysteria is being drummed up, provocative war games—simulated wars—are constantly being staged; provocations are repeatedly staged against the northern part of the country on land and sea and in the air.

From the time of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement up to the end of January 1967, U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement, against which our side lodged formal protests at the Armistice Commission numbered as many as 46,290 cases including 727 air violations, 763 cases on sea, and 55 cases of armed attacks.

The U.S. schemes for a new war have become all the more naked around the time of the "Manila conference" held in October and Johnson's visit to South Korea in November last year. Such can be seen clearly from the following fact. In one month from late October to the end of November last year, 80 per cent of the total number of shells and bullets fired during the past 13 years from the signing of the Armistice Agreement were fired at our side.

Today the U.S. imperialists are frantically making war preparations in South Korea. This is related to the fact that they have directed the spearhead of their aggression against Asia and are intensifying their manoeuvres to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the peoples growing rapidly in this part of the world and to attack the socialist countries.

U.S. imperialism is the deadly enemy of mankind and the root and cause of aggression.

Washington is becoming more and more weaker and is being isolated and rejected by the powerful anti-U.S. struggle of the peoples the world over.

As the Korean war showed and as the Vietnam war is showing today, the United States can never subdue the people who have risen up in the struggle for freedom and national independence.

"A Rifle in One Hand, a Sickle and Hammer in the Other"

MOON IN SOO

EVERYWHERE in our country, in cities and rural and fishing villages, one will see the working people receive a military drill, workers, peasants and working intellectuals. They are members of the worker-peasant militia; they voluntarily joined the militia in step with the country's defence line—arming the entire people and turning the whole country into an impregnable fortress to prepare against all possible adventures of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

"A rifle in one hand, a sickle and hammer in the other!" is the slogan for the worker-peasant militia, whose members are for increased production at the work places and for impregnable defence against all enemies. They always set an example in carrying out the production assignments and show an indomitable spirit in protecting the work places. And they go through a rigid military training.

Some time ago, we visited a factory where we saw the workers carrying on a military drill. It was a shooting drill. It was led by Kim Do Soon.

In the Korean war (1950-1953) Kim Do Soon took part in many battles, the Taejon, the Rakdong River, and Height 1211 battles. After he left the colours, he came to this factory, where he has registered many achievements in production and helped the young workers with the military training.

During a rest period he told the young militiamen how the enemy's "summer and autumn offensives" were frustrated and how the repeated U.S. attacks on Height 1211 were repulsed every day. And one could see his talks were a great inspiration to all the listeners, who renewed their resolves to do everything to carry out their military tasks and production assignments with flying colours.

A shop leader of the factory told us that all the members of the worker-peasant militia from his shop attained excellent results in the target practice last year and overfulfilled the yearly quotas one month ahead of schedule last year—by the end of November, and introduced many technical innovation proposals into production.

Then he told us about a few model workers, who are setting an example both in work and military training.

Kim Oo Hyun who hails from South Korea, looking back on the bitter life he led there under U.S. occupation, said that he would do his utmost for increased production and for the defence of the country that has given him happiness and freedom. He will receive a military training to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea—U.S. imperialism which is desperately trying to enslave our people again—and relieve the South Korean compatriots.

Soon the break was over and the training resumed. The militia members continued with the shooting drill.

It seemed all of them doing well without exception.

When the shooting drill was over, there was another drill—this time, modern warfare.

The shop leader told us this.

A few days ago they had gone through a tactical training for repulsing a surprise attack of the enemy. They made a long march. The training was a very stiff one, as it aimed at cultivating spiritual and physical strength capable of overcoming any and every difficulty. However, all of them could stand with the hard training.

"This is a case showing how fully our working class is making preparations for defending the country and people," remarked the shop leader.

Filled with the firm determination to defend the country and revolutionary gains they are registering good results in production and training.

To be a crack shot

Taking a good aim

The Bottomless Pit

KIM SANG KUL

A correspondent of *Der Spiegel,* a West German magazine, wrote after his visit to South Vietnam that most of the American soldiers there did not know what they were fighting for and that they were victims to war-weariness and fear.

He said a U.S. army officer told him that they were fighting useless war. "The American troops live in tents pitched inside the walls," wrote *Der Spiegel* reporter. "They do not know when the enemy (the South Vietnam Liberation Army and the guerillas—*Ed.*) would hit them, so they always carry around weapons with them, and they feel they are sitting on pins and needles."

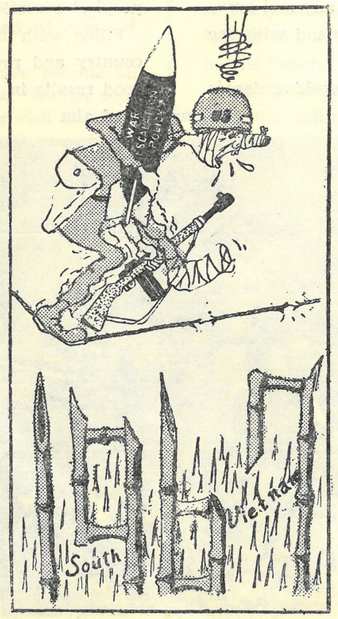
All the American soldiers in South Vietnam are dubious about the words of the White House that the U.S. war in Vietnam is for "safeguarding the independence" of South Vietnam and defending "peace" and the "security of the United States." The Yankee soldier boys are asking themselves. Why should we die in a strange place some six or seven thousand miles away from America? Such is the mood of the American GIs in South Vietnam.

So, it is obvious—no matter how many men they may have in South Vietnam, or however well they may equip them, the Pentagon cannot win.

The Liberation Army and people of South Vietnam are winning one victory after another because they know they are fighting for the just cause—liberation and independence of their country. They are ready to make all sacrifices, and to them no difficulty is too big to surmount. No wonder then they can display such patriotic devotion and mass heroism.

The U.S. aggressors have more than 400,000 American men; altogether the U.S. has some 1,000,000 men including those from their satellite and puppet countries and the South Vietnamese puppet army, then they have a large air force and navy for the Vietnam war. On top of it, the U.S. is pursuing the war in the most savage way in the history of wars. Yet, they cannot "conquer" the people of Vietnam; on the contrary, they are sustaining serious defeats.

"Fated Valley"



And even the "technical superiority" they have boasted so much proved to be utterly helpless.

In Vietnam the bellicose U.S. generals brandish their "air superiority" and "mobility" of their foot soldiers.

In 1965 the U.S. air planes dumped 250,000 tons of bombs on Vietnam, then 660,000 tons in 1966.

However, as the Americans themselves admit, the "air superiority" has not brought about the expected results. The Vietnam war, for one thing, has no clear-cut line between the front and the rear; the South Vietnam Liberation Army and the guerillas appear everywhere at their will and hit the enemy. It is not infrequent for the U.S. planes to bomb their own side; then most of the time they burn jungles and fields, and they exhibit their barbarity by spraying poison gas and noxious chemicals.

By March this year the U.S. air force lost altogether more than 4,500 planes in South Vietnam and over 1,700 in North Vietnam. Such is the U.S. "air superiority" in Vietnam.

The U.S. aggressors are hit constantly by the Liberation Army and the guerillas; so much so U.S. "mobility" is in name only as they hardly hold any of the twenty some strategic highways including Highways Nos. 1 and 14, the important military roads in South Vietnam. The Liberation Army and guerillas make ceaseless attacks on all these roads. And the American soldiers are fear-stricken, calling these roads the "bloody roads." Moreover, a manpower shortage and transport of war material—these are something that Washington has to reckon with in carrying on the war in Vietnam. The U.S. aggressor army is in an impasse, sustaining one serious defeat after another at the hands of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and guerillas.

Between January and November 1966 the U.S. aggressors lost more than 233,000 soldiers, among them 100,000 were Americans. And early this year they launched the "biggest operations in the Vietnam war"—"Cider Falls operations" and "Deckhouse 5 operations." But they brought little result. In 15-20 days, the U.S. casualties reached 3,900; then it lost a large volume of combat materials.

Commenting on the U.S. position in South Vietnam, a British paper said that Washington was demoralized and on the verge of nervous breakdown.

Despite all this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors refuse to get out of South Vietnam, but are trying all the more desperately to escalate their adventurous war of aggression. They are throwing more men into the Mekong Delta where 150,000 Saigon troops are being routed by the Liberation Army. It is only too clear, however, that the Mekong Delta will be another death pit for the Americans. As the past six years has shown, the more desperate it becomes, the greater setbacks U.S. imperialism will suffer.

MORE INTO THE TRAP

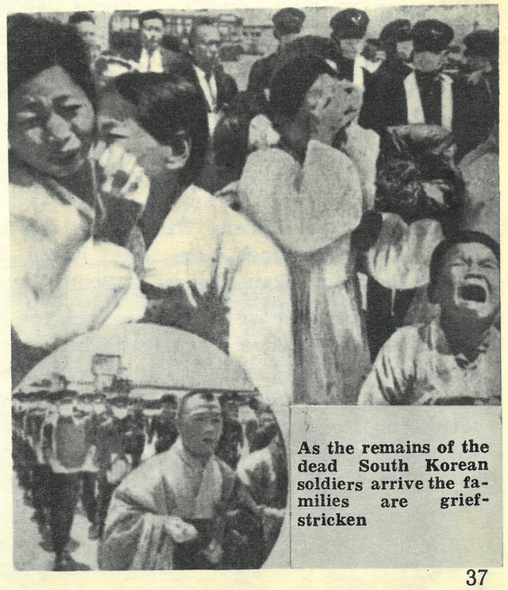
YOON GAB POONG

THE quislings of South Korea, Pak Jung Hi and his company, have sent already 50,000 men to South Vietnam at the bidding of the U.S. aggressors to provide a bullet-shield for the Yankees.

Pak Jung Hi dispatched the first batch of South Korean men under the name of a "mobile medical company" in 1964 and ever since more men have been sent to the bottomless pit of South Vietnam. And this year, they are to offer more troops to South Vietnam; they are saying men will go as "service forces," "civilian workers," etc.

Early this year Pak Jung Hi called a top-ranking officers conference to draw up what is called "Vietnam troop dispatch plan." Under the plan 10,000 discharged soldiers, 10,000 labourers, and some 7,000 trained personnel will be sent to South Vietnam, who will build military bases, become longshoremen and porters.

Needless to say, the label of "services forces" and "civilian workers" is but a trick designed to dupe the South Korean people and the world that are bitterly opposed to Pak Jung Hi's troop dispatch. No matter how hard they may try, everything is there for everyone to see. Pak Jung Hi is out to send reinforcements to South Vietnam. It must be pointed out that this "civilian workers units" business is done without the formal "consent" of the puppet national assembly.



As the remains of the dead South Korean soldiers arrive the families are grief-stricken

The defence minister of the puppet regime let the cat out of the bag, so to speak, in this connection. He said: "The civilian units will relieve the same number of U.S. soldiers in the rear who will become combatants. All in all, the civilian units are as good as new reinforcements for the U.S. army."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are contemplating to send 30,000 to 50,000 more South Korean youths to South Vietnam this year. It is not all. More regular soldiers are scheduled to go too. Chief of the staff of South Korea's air force bragged that fighter pilots for several squadrons would be sent to South Vietnam on a moment's notice. Then they are saying South Korean navy too will go to Vietnam. In the meantime an unrevealed number of South Korean troops were sent to South Vietnam between the end of last year and the beginning of this year as relief. Today everyone knows that they were reinforcements, as no one returned home. Only dead ones returned.

The South Korean soldiers are being crushed at the hands of the heroic South Vietnam Liberation Armymen and guerillas who are fighting for freedom and liberation. In the period from April 1965 to February 1966 over 4,500 South Korean men died in South Vietnam; in other words, approximately every fourth man died because the number of the puppet soldiers stood at 20,000 in February 1966.

In an engagement in the northern part of Binh Dinh Province in January last year 400 South Korean men who were marching ahead of the Yankees were killed. Then 1,288 Seoul soldiers evaporated in their so-called Operation Van Buren, a month long battle ending on February 10, 1966.

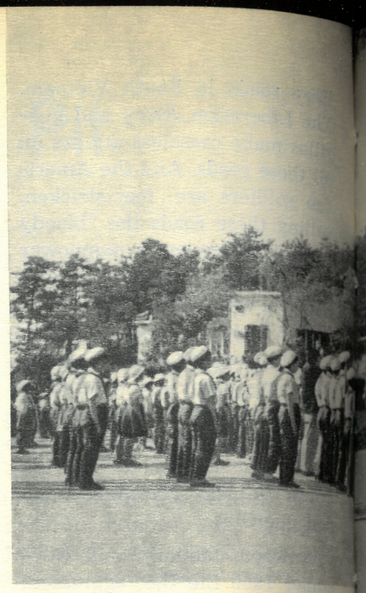
In 1966 alone, over 10,000 South Korean puppet men were either killed or wounded.

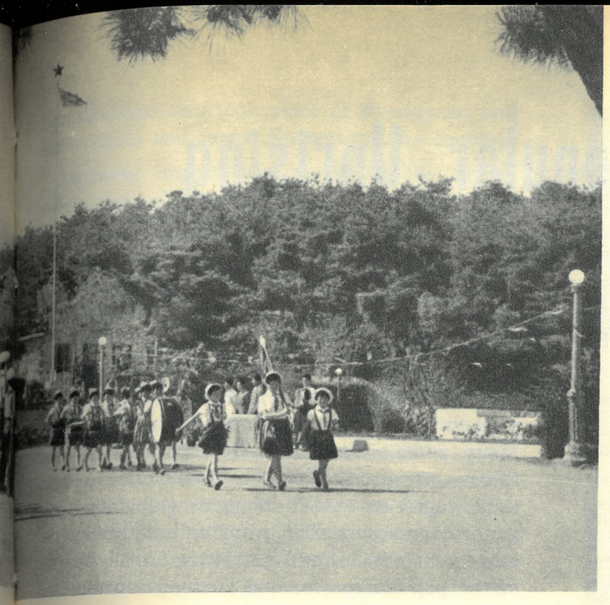
South Korean soldiers are killed not only by the just retaliation of the South Vietnam Liberation Army and guerillas but also by the outrages of the Yankees. One day in March 1965 six South Korean soldiers were shot to death by a U.S. army officer near Saigon when they refused to obey his orders. The Americans frequently bombed and shelled South Korean positions pleading "extreme emergencies." They went so far as to kill wounded South Korean soldiers. They said it was too troublesome to treat the men from South Korea. Such is the fate of the South Korean troops in South Vietnam.

The South Korean people are voicing vehemently against the U.S.-Pak scheme to send more men to South Vietnam. A South Korean paper writes: "We are aiding with blood the U.S. war in Vietnam. But what do we get out of it?" Another paper asks: "Why must we keep sending men to the hopeless war that Washington is fighting all alone?"

In recent months the number of draft dodgers is on

(Continued on page 41.)





The morning at the camping ground

They go hunting for insects

Sukam YOUNG PIONEERS' CAMP

SOME 30 kilometres northwest of Pyongyang is the Sukam Young Pioneers' Camp walled by the mountains, high and low. There is a big reservoir by the camp, too.

Every year many children from all parts of the country come here for a rest.

In every period the Sukam camp can accommodate some 500 children, each period running 12 days. Charming sleeping quarters, a dining hall, a library, a gymnasium, then music and dance rooms, a recreation hall, and a 700-seat club—all facilities are there.

The camp is open from April to November.

Children from the primary and middle school come here by the classes; their teachers come with them too.

The camp has a staff of some 100 including 30 Young Pioneers' instructors, the teachers' college graduates.

For comfortable camping, clothes, caps, shoes, and all the things needed can be hired at the camp.

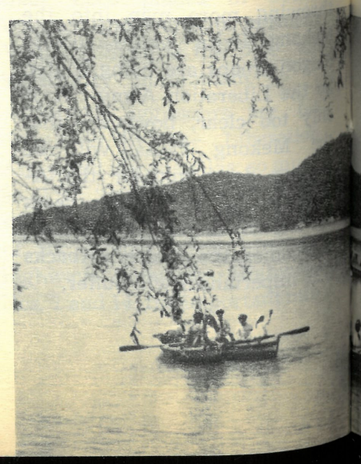
It is the job of the Young Pioneers' camp to make the children consolidate what they learned at their schools and give them a good rest.

The Young Pioneers have pleasant daily programmes; they play football, volleyball, basketball, pingpong, wrestling, and swing. Then there are all kinds of musical instruments. The reservoir is good for boating and fishing while the mountains are ideal for hiking.

In the evening movies or music and dance performances are given at the club. And the literary circle holds meetings quite frequently. Sometimes the children from different parts of the country get together to talk about their home towns.

The daily programmes are carried on under the supervision of their teachers.

The Sukam children's camp, too, like all others, is completely financed by the Government, so there is no expense for the children to bear. To have pleasant days—that is all what is expected of them.



Boating on the lake

Children are on a hiking—now they are enjoying a little rest

March 1 Popular Uprising

RIM KWANG CHUL

After 1905 the Japanese militarists stepped up, with the backing of the United States, their aggression on Korea. To be sure, they put up such words as "the Far East peace" and "protection of Korea" to shield their aggressive designs and pillage.

Unlawfully they stationed their armed forces in Korea, threatened the feudal court, disbanded Korea's army, and seized all the power. Then the state finance was put under their control; they also took away rice, minerals, etc.

In August 1910 the Japanese government made the pro-Japanese elements and traitors in the Korean government sign the so-called Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty, which made Korea a Japanese colony. Now Korea was ruled by the Japanese governor-general. Thus the Korean people were subjected to the most barbarous colonial suppression by Japan.

Soon the Japanese government instituted a "Land Programme" in Korea, which netted them much land. In the meantime they decreed a "law on business firms" with a view to guaranteeing them a colonial super profit. The law barred the Koreans from engaging in capitalist enterprises. They also removed freedom of speech, the press, association to oppress the anti-Japanese movement of the people. Still worse, even all social gatherings not excluding sports meets were banned. All publications in the Korean language were prohibited, and no foreign books and papers were to come in.

The Japanese governor-general suppressed thousands of schools run by the Koreans, most of which were ordered to close. Then every attempt was made to distort Korea's culture and history. In short, they were resolved to erase everything Korean. They were all out to "japanize" the Korean nation.

These measures of suppression, however, could not hold, even for a moment, the Korean people's struggle for freedom and independence.

The anti-Japanese Volunteers army which emerged in the close of the last century did not stop their struggle even under Japanese rule. Many patriots moved to the northern mountainous areas of Korea or Manchuria where they waged an armed struggle against the Japanese aggressors. The patriotic enlightenment movement also infused patriotism in the hearts of the popular masses and young generation.

In the second decade of the century, the workers staged strikes while the peasants fought for land. And the October Revolution in Russia was a great inspiration to the worker-peasant movement in Korea. Now the strikes were more frequent and they were more revolutionary. The worker-peasant struggle did not confine itself to economic demands from the beginning, but embraced political demands against Japanese imperialism. Moreover, the severe suppressive measures of the Japanese rulers only made the people, on their part, more revolutionary.

Against such background the March 1 Uprising broke out.

It was the plan of the bourgeois nationalists of Korea to start nation-wide anti-Japanese demonstrations on March 1, 1919. To prepare for it, "national representatives" would issue a declaration of independence, and demonstrations were to start first in Seoul. That would be the signal for a country-wide popular uprising.

What these "national representatives" contemplated was national independence through peaceful demonstrations and petitions to foreign governments.

But the people were in a different mood. Once demonstrations started they wanted to win independence by a mass uprising.

On March 1 huge demonstrations took place in Seoul. Hundreds of thousands of the citizens with students in the lead marched, shouting: "Japanese and Jap troops, go home!" "Long live Korea's independence!" In a flash every street of Seoul turned into a sea of angry people. Demonstrations also took place in Pyongyang and other cities and towns throughout the country.

Japanese imperialism mobilized the armed forces and police to repress the people ruthlessly. Innumerable demonstrators were killed or wounded in the streets and thousands were thrown into jail. But the people were not to be daunted. In all parts of the country they attacked government offices and punished Japanese soldiers and police and their stooges.

The March 1 Uprising was a nation-wide anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people except for a few pro-Japanese elements and traitors. The peasants and students constituted the main force of the struggle. The working class participated gallantly in strikes, demonstrations and revolts. Around this time, secret Marxist-Leninist groups had been organized and their influences were eventually felt by the mass movements.

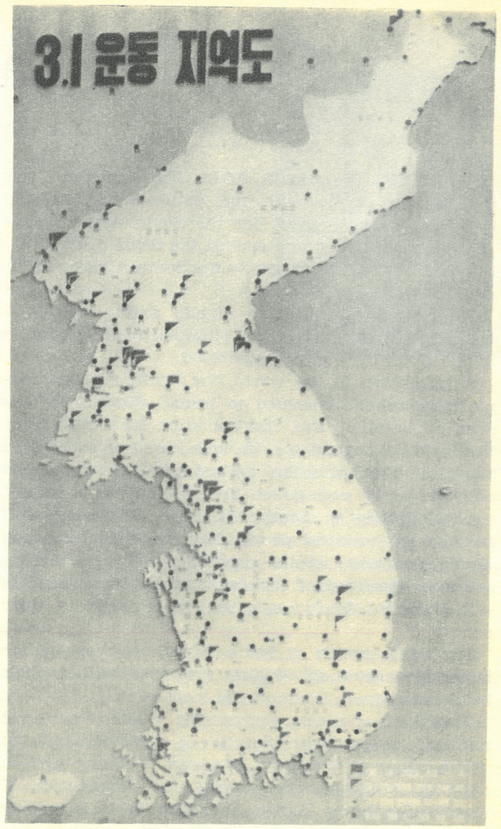
The people's fight that started on March 1 continued until December. Between March and May 2,000,000 took part in the fight and by December more than 3,200 demonstrations and revolts took place throughout the country; there was hardly any province or county where demonstrations did not take place.

The March 1 Uprising displayed heroism and patriotism of the Korean people; it showed the Koreans would never acquiesce in Japanese rule.

Indeed the March 1 Uprising was a thunder out of the blue to the Japanese government. And it had to make a gesture of change—now they came out with "cultured rule."

It also must be pointed out that the March 1 struggle marked a turning point in the development of the national-liberation movement of Korea against Japan. The upper crust of the bourgeois nationalists, who had hoped to achieve independence by petitioning to the Japanese authorities and relying on alien powers, were frightened at the advance of the revolutionary people and pulled in their horns.

The popular masses aspired after a new revolutionary banner which pointed to the path of true national liberation.



THE MAP OF THE MARCH 1 POPULAR UPRISING

(Continued from page 38.)

the constant rise in South Korea, while in the army there are more deserters to escape from being sent to South Vietnam. Kim Dong Hi is one of them—he is a former South Korean soldier but escaped to Japan when he was about to be shipped to South Vietnam. Now in Japan Kim Dong Hi expressed his wish to come to North Korea.

With U.S. escalation of war in Vietnam, the schemes of the South Korean regime to send more troops to South Vietnam are being condemned not only by the Korean people but by the entire world.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen may work hard to extricate themselves from the quagmire in Vietnam, but their fate is sealed.

"South Africa Freedom Day"

GREETING the "South Africa Freedom Day" the Korean people with the entire world express their active support for the South African people who are fighting against the racial discrimination and brutal persecution by the South African white racists.

Those who value human dignity and justice cannot remain indifferent to the situation in the Republic of South Africa, a land of apartheid.

As is known to the world, the South African people have been condemned to brutal murder, oppression, exploitation, and discrimination for centuries at the hands of the whites. Various laws are enacted to "legalize" the brutalities against the African people, and the army and police are at the white racists' service. Prisons in South Africa are brimming with patriots and innocent people. The South Africans, the absolute majority of the population of South Africa, are even deprived of the fundamental human rights —they cannot freely walk, nor work freely in their own land.

The white racists of South Africa are working for imperialism and colonialism not only within their borders but on an international scale as well.

The South African government which has secret military treaties with Salazar of Portugal and the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia is taking part in building military bases along the boundaries of Angola, Southwest Africa, and Zambia. It is helping the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia in every way —it has given tens of armoured cars and other weapons and is training hundreds of troops for the Smith clique; then it is bringing in oil from the U.S. and Britain to Southern Rhodesia. Need it be said that they do all this with U.S.-British backing?

It is the aim of Washington and London to protect their interests in South Africa by aiding the racist regime and smother the vigorous struggle of the South African people for national liberation. It is also their plan to make South Africa a base against the newborn countries of Africa.

To this end, the U.S. and British imperialists have given the South African regime airplanes, submarines, tanks, rockets, and other weapons and a huge sum of fund. They are building even nuclear bases there. Many African countries proposed to apply economic sanctions against the racist South African regime, but the proposals are rejected by the White House and the Whitehall.

The Washington and London governments are not the only ones that are helping the South African authorities. The Japanese militarists and even the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are doing their shares. The Tokyo government is out to expand economic relations with South Africa, and the Seoul regime has sent "friendly missions" to South Africa for developing friendship with it and military advisers to the Smith clique of Southern Rhodesia, a pal of South Africa, to train the army for the racist regime.

All the criminal moves of the South African government abetted by the White House and its satellites constitute an intolerable challenge not only to the African people but also to the progressive people the world over.

But no force of the imperialists can stop the South African people who are fighting for human dignity and freedom and for complete liberation of Africa.

All the peoples of Africa and the world are standing by the fighting people of South Africa. Many countries have ruptured diplomatic and trade relations with the Republic of South Africa, an expression of firm solidarity of the world people with the fighting people of South Africa and a blow to the imperialists.

The Korean people are convinced that the struggle of the South African people for liberation and freedom will be victorious in the end without fail.

Ties of Friendship

Not long ago a new porcelain factory was commissioned in the suburbs of Bamako, the capital of Mali.

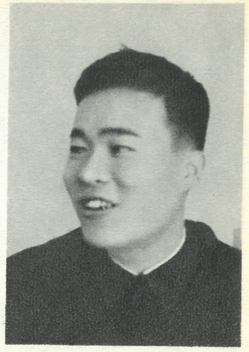
Present at the opening ceremony were President Modibo Keita and Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the Union Republic of Cameroon, who was currently visiting Mali. Also our ambassador to Mali Su Eul Hyun was present.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Mali Minister of Power and Industry said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had done much technically and materially in the construction of the factory and in training Mali technicians. He stressed that the factory would remain as a symbol of friendship between the two peoples of Mali and Korea.

After the ceremony the participants appreciated chinaware, tiles, and others made at the factory.

I CAME OVER TO THE NORTH

SUH JUNG HAN



The author

I was born in Ryunchun in Kyungki Province, South Korea, and I spent my childhood there. In Ryunchun there are my mother, she is near sixty, and many relatives and friends. In October last year I threw off the shameful South Korean army outfit and crossed the Military Demarcation Line to North Korea.

From the moment I set foot on the soil of the North my life has been full of hopes, it has been a joyous and happy one. It has been a new life altogether.

But whenever I think of my mother in the South, I feel heart-rending. I wonder if anyone can really know all how I felt when I had to cross the Demarcation Line leaving my lonely mother behind.

Become Homeless

It was during the Korean war (1950) that my family were driven away from the home village. At the time I was only eight years old. The U.S. troops ordered all the village people to leave because they wanted to turn the place into a military base.

Like all other villagers my mother and I lost everything and became homeless.

Eventually we reached Dongdoo-chun near Seoul where we went begging from door to door. Two years later we went to my mother's old home in Boopyung. Her family was little better off than we and our coming made their life only more miserable.

My mother and I went to work at the Boopyung brickyard to keep body and soul together.

When I was fourteen we returned to home village and became servants to a landlord. I went out with dawn to work in the fields till late at night. My mother and I toiled and moiled. But we were always hungry. Indeed things were unbearable.

But the worst of all was the sight of the Yankees, their outrages. The trigger-happy devils shoot Korean children just for the fun of it, they violate our people, and they ransack our homes. How often I witnessed the rampaging Yankee soldier boys in cities and villages! Oh, I wished I could crush them all!

As I grew up, I began to have much interest in the things the grown-ups of the village said. They often talked about what they had heard over Radio Pyongyang: they said that in North Korea everybody could study to his heart's content and the peasants work with machines and they need not worry about land and irrigation. Until then I had never seen the inside of the school and I learned nothing. I asked the grown-ups if it was really possible for such a place to exist. Then, patting me on the back they pointed to the northern sky.

In March last year I was taken to the South Korean puppet army. My mind was unspeakably heavy when my mother came out to see me off with her face bathed in tears.

Life in the Puppet Army

I was brought to the training camp in Ronsan. I had often heard people comparing the puppet army to "a prison without steel-barred windows." But I did not understand what it really meant until I experienced it for myself.

Abuses, whippings, and insults—all this and more was my lot. Even at night the soldiers could not sleep, for there were emergency calls and some commotions almost every night. I too met often with the officers' outrages; they made nothing of beating and kicking the soldiers.

But you should see how these "tough" South Korean officers behave before the American advisers. Sometimes the American adviser may be a mere non-com officer, far below their grades, but the officers shake in their shoes before him! And to the Yankee boy it does not matter whether it is an officer or a soldier—he abuses and maltreats all South Korean armymen. Really it was more than I could bear that I should pocket such insult day in and day out.

Such being the situation, not a few soldiers died: when I was in the training camp a recruit of the 26th regiment was beaten to death, and I heard that five or six other men, too, died of tortures in other regiments. No wonder there are so many deserters in the puppet army. That is why "to stop desertion" is the main subject in their educational programme.

In July last year, I was assigned to the 1st squad, 1st platoon, 1st company, 1st battalion, 5th regiment, 7th division, 1st corps of the South Korean army, and sent to a post near the Military Demarcation Line. Life in the unit was no less hard than that in the training camp. Beating and hunger were my lot as before.

We were told that in the front line men were treated a little better, but boiled barley mixed with few rice grains and a bowl of cold soup, it was little better than salt water, were all I got. Besides, the heavy training and hard work to dig trenches and what not made everyone exhausted. All military constructions were carried out under American military advisers. The U.S. imperialists are hurrying with war preparations along the Military Demarcation Line.

It was unbearable for me to partake in such a work—an act against

Suh Jung Han (left) is presented with a bouquet at the Pyongyang city mass meeting to welcome his coming over to North

the country and the fellow countrymen.

On top of it, things were getting very urgent. I would be driven to the hell of South Vietnam any day. We soldiers knew that the remains of the South Korean soldiers were returning every day from South Vietnam—they died to provide a bullet-shields for the Yankees.

Though I spent only some six months in the puppet army, I came to realize that my being in the army was a terrible crime against the country and people. I thought a lot. Why should I throw away my life for no reason? I too want to work for the country and people.

At last I decided to come over to the North.

Earnest Thought

Upon my arrival in the North I was in Pyongyang and its vicinities. I visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill and the Kiyang Tractor Factory. I have also been to the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant which, I was told, generates more power than what whole South Korea produces. I also saw the Pyongyang Children's Palace and Kim Il Sung University.

When I was in South Korea I had heard that schooling was free in North Korea, but I was so moved when I saw it with my own eyes. I thought of the bitter days that I had had and tears flowed down my cheeks in spite of myself.

After a visit to the Daisung Co-Op Farm in Pyongyang, I wished so much I could tell the people of my home village about the peasants here in the North.

Scores of tractors and lorries work on the farm. The peasants have nothing to worry about: there are a school, a hospital, a club-house, and other facilities for the co-op farmers in the village.

All I saw deeply impressed me. But something so extraordinary waited for me in Wonsan. Would you believe me when I tell you this? There I was embraced by my three brothers! My three brothers, Jung Ho, Jung Hoon, and Jung Sun, whom I saw for the last time seventeen years ago during the Korean war. I am the youngest in the family. In North Korea thanks to the deep solicitude of the Government they are leading a worthwhile life, they all married and have happy homes. When we met all of us were too moved to utter a word, only tears ran down the cheeks. I owe this happy reunion with my brothers to those government officials who did everything in their power to locate them for me.

Space does not allow me to write everything I saw and felt here. Just one thing. I do feel all this should happen also in the South. To this end, we must drive out the American aggressors from South Korea and unify the country. The U.S. imperialists are dead set against even postal exchange between North and South, to say nothing of travel.

I will do my utmost for the unification of our land and for the country which warmly embraced me. This is my resolve I made after I came to the North.

KOREA'S MIGRATORY BIRDS

In Korea there are many species of migratory and resident birds.

Typical migrants are swallows, cuckoos, wild geese, etc.

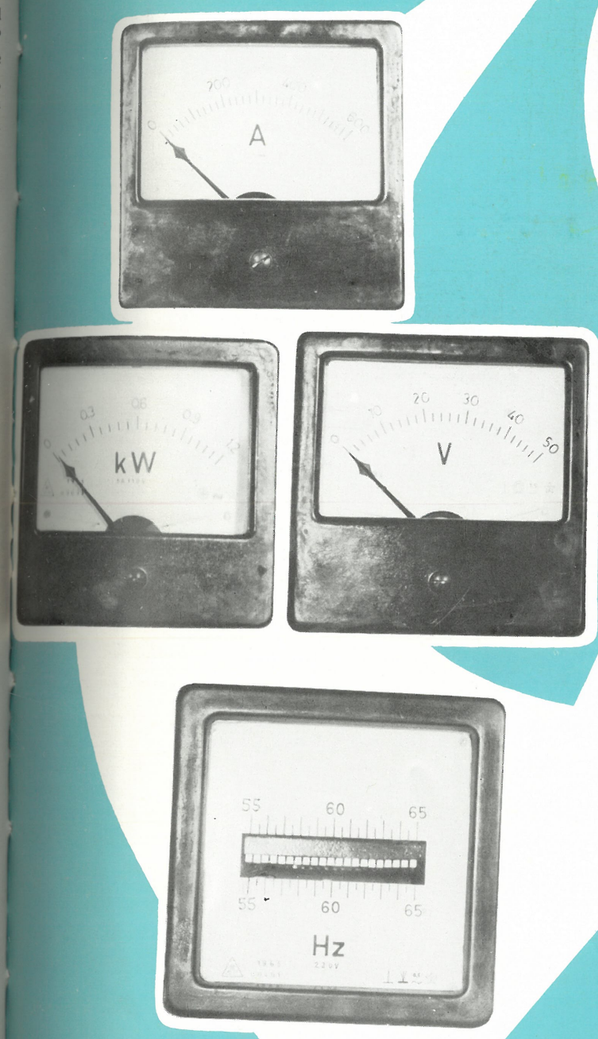
Seventy-seven different kinds of birds —cuckoos, blue birds, swallows, nightingales, and others— come to Korea in spring to spend summer and fall before flying to the south in winter. Then eighty-one species of birds, sacred crane and wild geese included, come from the arctic zone to winter in Korea. They fly back to the polar regions in the spring.

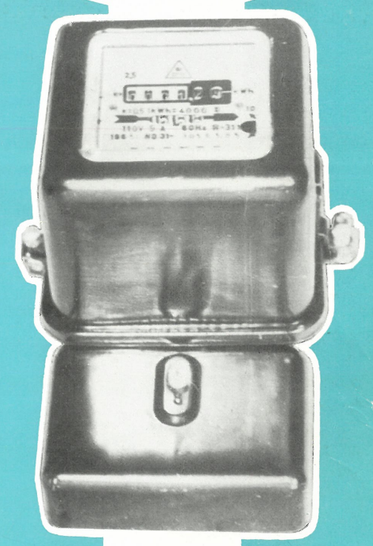
Among the transients are—the birds that pass through Korea when moving to the south from the arctic zone—whimbrel, greenshank, Trimga ochropus, and golden plover, to name a few.

Korea sees many travellers that come to the country by accident or from storms or from other reasons. Black-headed gull and fairy pitta are typical ones.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Electric Meters





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